# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5846 號六十四百八千五第 日一初月七年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1876. 六拜禮 號九十月八英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.


## Arrivals.

August 17, SINGKACHAMROAN, Siam, bark, 446, Borkman, Bangkok 3rd Aug., Rice and Teakwood.—CHINESE.

August 18, NAMOA, British steamer, 862, G. Westoby, Foochow 15th August, Amoy 16th, and Swatow 17th, General—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 18TH.

*Edmond Grassier*, French bark, for Tukao.
*Lucky*, Siamese bark, for Chefoo.
*Washi*, British steamer, for Haiphong.
*Japan*, German schooner, for Newchwang.
*Washi*, British steamer, for Swatow and Tamsui.

## Departures.

August 18, FORTUNE, Siam, bark, for Chefoo.
August 18, PENEDO, British str., for Saigon.
August 18, DANUBE, Brit. str., for Bangkok.
August 18, MORNING STAR, Siam, bark, for Chefoo.
August 18, BETSANY, Brit. bk., for Whampoa.
August 18, JOHANNA, Dutchship, for Manila.
August 18, AMOY, British str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
August 18, HAILOONG, British steamer, for Amoy and Tamsui.
August 18, RABBAK, American schooner, for Okhotsk Sea.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Namoa*, str., from East Coast:—
Mr. an Mrs. Moller and 3 children, 3 Europeans, deck, and 160 Chinese.

Per *Singkachamroan*, from Bangkok:—
14 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Hailoong*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—
For Tamsui.—Messrs. Young, Curry, Longridge, Kilburn, Ord, and R. Kilburn. For Coast Ports and Tamsui.—1 European, deck, and 100 Chines.

TO DEPART.

Per *Washi*, str., for Haiphong:—
1 Cabin and 20 Chinese.

## Reports.

The Siamese bark *Singkachamroan* reports left Bangkok on 3rd August. In the Gulf of Siam strong S.W. winds and squalls. Passed Pulo Obi on the 8th; from thence moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather; from Macclesfield Bank to Hongkong Easterly winds with squally and rainy weather.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports left Foochow on 15th August, Amoy on the 16th, and Swatow on the 17th, and had light winds and fine weather throughout. In Foochow, the steamships *Vasco de Gama* and *Statesman*. In Amoy, the steamship *Fleurs Castle*, H.M. gunboats *Lapwing*, *Bingdove*, and *Growler*. In Swatow, steamships *Maharajah* and *Cheong Hock Kiam*. Passed the Co.'s steamer *Douglas* on the 17th at 7 p.m.

### SWATOW SHIPPING.

August— ARRIVALS.

10, Norna, British steamer, from Hongkong.
10, Hailoong, British steamer, from Amoy.
10, Samos, American schooner, from Chefoo.
10, Palma, German bark, from Chefoo.
10, Benedicta, German brig, from Chefoo.
11, Anna, German bark, from Newchwang.
12, Douglas, British str., from Coast Ports.
13, Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.
13, Marco Polo, Ger. bark, from Newchwang.
14, Mantura, British bark, from Newchwang.
14, Hieronimus, Brit. brig, from Newchwang.
14, Rifleman, British bark, from Chefoo.
14, Willie, British schooner, from Chefoo.
16, Tientsin, British steamer, from Shanghai.
16, Maharajah, Brit. str., from Newchwang.
16, Olympia, German str., from Shanghai.
16, O. Hock Kiam, Brit. str., from Hongkong.

August— DEPARTURES.

11, Namoa, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
11, Hailoong, British steamer, for Hongkong.
11, Norna, British steamer, for Hongkong.
11, Constance, British bark, for Amoy.
11, Gustav, German brig, for Foochow.
11, Jessie McDonald, Brit. sch., for Foochow.
12, Norma, German bark, for Tientsin.
12, Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
13, Foochow, British steamer, for Shanghai.
13, Oscar Vidal, British bark, for Keelung.
14, Yesso, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
14, Regulus, Norw. bark, for Manila.
14, Manila II., German bark, for New York.

### FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

August— ARRIVALS.

6, Leonor, British steamer, from Hongkong.
6, Hai-on, Chinese frigate, from Shanghai.
7, Kassa, British bark, from Hongkong.
7, Georgina, British bark, from Hongkong.
7, Lapwing, British gunboat, from Tamsui.
8, Europe, British steamer, from Shanghai.
9, Francois I., French steamer, from Saigon.
9, Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.

August— DEPARTURES.

8, Yesso, British steamer, for Hongkong.
8, Crested Wave, Brit. bark, for Melbourne.
7, Leonor, British steamer, for Tamsui.
9, Kate Tatham, British sch., for Melbourne.
10, Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
10, Lapwing, British gunboat, for Amoy.
10, Rose, British schooner, for Freemantle.
11, Europe, British steamer, for Shanghai.

### Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

*(Per last Mail's Advice.)*

| Vessels. | From. | Date of Arrival. |
|---|---|---|
| Buenaventura(s.) | Manila | June 12 |
| Annie Cheshyre | Manila | June 14 |
| Robert Henderson | Manila | June 16 |
| Nestor (s.) | China Ports | June 18 |
| Agamemnon (s.) | China Ports | June 30 |
| Glenartney (s.) | China Ports | July 1 |
| Punjaub | Iloilo | July 1 |
| Wega | Hongkong | July 3 |
| Glenearn (s.) | Chinese Ports | July 6 |
| Victoria (s.) | Manila | July 6 |

### Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

*(Corrected to Date.)*

| Vessel's Name. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Min | London | Mch. 12 |
| Lucia | London | May 3 |
| Queen of the Seas | New York | May 4 |
| Koobs | Anjer | — |
| Challenge | Cardiff | May 15 |
| Hansa | Hamburg | May 20 |
| State of Alabama (s.) | London | May 26 |
| C. C. Whitmore | Cardiff | May 27 |
| Miako | London | May 30 |
| Ugo | Cardiff | June 3 |
| Elmstone | London | June 9 |
| Aurora | Richmond | June 9 |
| Elise | Hamburg | June 11 |
| William Fruing | Cardiff | June 12 |
| Duke of Abercorn | London | June 16 |
| Banian | London | June 16 |
| Boemah | Cardiff | June 20 |
| Vandis | Cardiff | June 21 |
| Spica | Newport | June 28 |
| Ulysses (s.) | Liverpool | July 6 |
| Bellona (s.) | Hamburg | Aug. — |

## Auction Sales To-day.

THOS. G. GLOVER,
At 12 noon,
Damaged Japan Rice.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PELL,
*Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

## To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 598 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO LET.

Possession 1st September next.
THE HOUSE, No. 3, POTTINGER STREET, comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Servants' Quarters and Out-houses, with Godowns, and a Fire-proof Treasury; Gas and Water laid on; suitable for Office and Dwelling House; Rent moderate.
Apply to
H. N. COOPER & Co.,
No. 10, Stanley Street.
2m 1030 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
HOUSE No. 2, "BALL'S COURT."
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
1211 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 3 and 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co
tf 512 Hongkong, 14th August, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON STREET.
Apply to TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.
1122 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

TO LET,

*With Immediate Possession,*
THE "HUT," Castle Road.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
*Also,*
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 31st July, 1876.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 12th June, 1876.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,
THE LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA, West Point, with separate entrance, Garden, Stable, &c. Rent, $30.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.
932 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

TO BE LET,

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Rent, $25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.
919 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO BE LET,

(With Immediate Possession),
THE PREMISES, No. 5, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.
The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.
Annual Crown Rent, $390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.
Annual Crown Rent, $324.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.
No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Tsubos of 36 square feet.
Annual Ground Rent, $283.79.
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Comprador's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.
Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.

AT KOBE:—

The Property situated on the Bund, lately known as Messrs. A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Offices, Dwelling House, One Two-storied Stone Godown, Two Tea-firing Godowns (One Wooden), &c.
Area about 597 Tsubos.

AT SHANGHAI:—

The Property situated on the Bund, and bounded South by the Nanking Road, and North by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Lot; consisting of Offices, Two Dwelling Houses, Six Godowns, Silk Room, Shipping Office, &c., and known as the KING KEE HONG.
Total area Mow 8.9 9.7, or square feet 65,587.

AT FOOCHOW:—

The Property situated on the South Bank of the Min, lately known as Messrs. A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, extensive Godowns, Tea-packing Sheds, &c.
Area 49,720 square feet.
Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to
J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
142 Hongkong, 29th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' WHARF AND GODOWNS will be ready for business from July 6th, 1876, for the use of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
No Godown charges will be made on any Cargo collected in advance for shipment by Steamer.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

Foreign Steamers $60 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Coasting Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Sailing Vessels $20 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
C. C. WILLIAMS, Manager.
tf 1087 Swatow, 10th July, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
Intends visiting Amoy and Foochow early in September, and will be ABSENT from Hongkong from that date until further notice.
227 Hongkong 1st August, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENTS FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS and STOCK-IN-TRADE of the FOOK YUEN LOONG, 38, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, have been SOLD to the Undersigned; the accounts have been settled, and will be paid on the 9th instant. With a view of avoiding future disputes, the Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or TRANSACTION that may be entered into after this date.
TUNG FOOK TONG.
1m 1262 Hongkong, 9th August, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established themselves as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS at this Port. (CHOP HOOK CHEONG.)
LLOYD AND KHO TIONG POH & Co.
C. HENRY LLOYD will SIGN LLOYD and KHO TIONG POH & Co.
3m 1245 Swatow, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of M. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS, in our Firm, CEASED on the 6th instant.
E. VINCENT & Co.
tf 1085 Swatow, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established themselves at Swatow, for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and Godowns.
WILLIAMS AND Co.
tf 1036 Swatow, 6th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Business formerly carried on by HENRY SUTTON, will in future be conducted under the Style of
SUTTON AND MOALLE.

AUCTIONEERS,
SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRADORES,
STEVEDORES, &c.
N.B.—Ships Supplied with Water and Ballast on Moderate Terms.
6m 1070 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 200,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:—*
Chairman—E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
*Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 "
12 " 5 "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay, Rampoor, Madras, and Surat
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 478 11th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of the late JOHN GILES, Storekeeper, Amoy.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 30th September, or they will not be recognised, and all Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due within the same period.
(Signed)
B. NICHOLLS, HENRY SUTTON, } Administrators to the will of the late JOHN GILES.
928 Amoy, 15th June, 1876.

IN THE MATTER OF AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG, Jun., late of Hongkong, who died on the 11th day of June, 1876, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, Esq., by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 10th day of July, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG at his residence, No. 4, Pechili Terrace, Hongkong, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1876. And Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims, of which the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has then had notice; and the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed to any Person, of whose Claim the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Notice is hereby also given to all parties indebted to the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG forthwith to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said GENTHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken against them for recovery thereof.
Dated this 18th day of July, 1876.
WM. H. BRERETON,
1106 Solicitor for the said G. L. AGABEG.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1875.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at Wanchi Godowns, Praya East.
*THIS DAY,*
the 19th August, 1876, at Noon,
(For Account of the Concerned),—
1,500 Gunny-Bags JAPAN RICE, more or less damaged by Sea Water, ex Steamship *Sumatra*.
TERMS OF SALE,—Cash on delivery in Hongkong Currency. All Lots to be cleared immediately after the Sale.
THOS. G. GLOVER,
Auctioneer.
1321 Hongkong, 18th August, 1876.

NOTICE.

JARDINE AND OTHERS v. RANGEL AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), under a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, made in the above Suit, on the Premises, on
*MONDAY,*
the 28th day of August, 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
lying between Aberdeen Street, Hollywood Road, and Staunton Street, being the Estate of the late FLORIANO ANTONIO RANGEL, deceased, viz.:—

LOT No. 1.

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 93, and Section D of Inland Lot No. 55.

LOT No. 2.

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being Section B of Inland Lot No. 93, and Section A of Inland Lot No. 91A.

LOT No. 3.

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being Section A of Inland Lot No. 93, Section C of Inland Lot No. 55, the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 91A, the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 91, and Section A of Inland Lot No. 218A.

LOT No. 4.

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 55, and Section D of Inland Lot No. 91.
For further Particulars, Plan of the Property, and Conditions of Sale, apply to
W. H. BRERETON,
Solicitor for the Plaintiffs,
29, Queen's Road;
or, to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1149 Hongkong, 21st July, 1876.

NOTICE.

JARDINE AND OTHERS v. RANGEL AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), under a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, made in the above Suit, on the Premises, on
*TUESDAY,*
the 29th day of August, 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following
VALUABLE PROPERTY:—

LOT 1.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate lying and being in Wanchi, at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 379, held under Crown Lease for a term of 999 years to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1855, at a yearly rent of 25 16s. 8d.

LOT 2.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate lying and being in Wanchi, at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 310, held under Crown Lease for a term of 999 years to be computed from the 7th day of June, 1847, at a yearly rent of 25 16s. 8d.
For further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to W. H. BRERETON, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, 29, Queen's Road; or, to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1172 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.
J. M. HANLON,
Victoria Boys' School,
6m 834] 5, Hollywood Road.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1009 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at $8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, $6 per ton, ex Godown.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.
694 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

GERMANIC LLOYD SOCIETY FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SHIPS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Society, parties desirous of having VESSELS CLASSED are requested to communicate with
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
Agents Germanic Lloyd.
1m 1223 Hongkong, 13th March, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
tf 730 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on fire-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

## Intimations.

SILKS EXTRAORDINARY.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE recently purchased from Manufacturers, who have been compelled to realize on their accumulated Stocks in consequence of the continued depression in trade.

SILKS

Are now so wonderfully Cheap that not only is a Silk the Nicest Dress that can be worn, but is positively the most economical.

BLACK SILKS,
Of the following makers—
JURIE ET CIE.,
PONSON ET CIE.,
JAUBERT ET CIE.,
VERMOREL ET CIE.,
BONNET ET CIE.

A GOOD BLACK SILK (LYONS)
at 90 Cents per yard.

COLOURED SILKS.

Plain Colours are much worn. We have every new shade in Stock.

BRIDAL SILKS.

SATINS.

JAPANESE SILKS.

Best make and new shades, make really an attractive Dress.

CADRILLE AND STRIPED SILKS.

BLACK AND COLOURED SILK VELVETS.

FRENCH MERINOS,
in all leading Colours.

DRAP DE FRANCE CASHMERE.

This Elegant Fabric is all Wool, beautiful soft, and rich in Colours.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

NEW RIBBONS.

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

NEW BONNETS AND HATS.

A Splendid Assortment of
COLLARS AND CUFFS.

DRESSMAKING.

MILLINERY.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS
NEW BOOKS, WORKS of REFERENCE, NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS, PRESENTATION BOOKS, and MUSIC BOOKS.
DAWSON'S LONDON-MADE BOOTS and VIENNA BOOTS, large assortment.
DINNER SERVICES, in great variety.
DESSERT SERVICES and BREAKFAST SERVICES.
Fine CUT GLASSWARE, in many designs.
GASELIERS, Table LAMPS, Ship's Side LAMPS, Mast-head LAMPS, Cabin Suspension LAMPS, and Bulkhead CANDLESTICKS.
STATIONERY, De la Rue's, Waterlow's, &c.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, of all descriptions.
Bass's ALE, in Quarts and Pints, by Cameron and Saunders. Guinness's STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, by E. Burke. Bass's ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins. Kinahan's LL WHISKY, Bourbon WHISKY, Glenlivet WHISKY.
CHAMPAGNE, Krug's First Quality, Pints and Quarts. Sparkling MOSELLE, in Pints and Quarts. Still HOCKS, different Brands.
After Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
White's White Seal and other SHERRIES.
Fine OLD PORT. Very Choice OLD BRANDY, bottled here in 1862.
Crosse & Blackwell's GILMAN'S STORES.
CONDIMENTS and DELICACIES of every kind. Prime Quality American BEEF, in Casks 200 lbs. and 100 lbs. Prime Quality American PORK, in Casks 200 lbs., 100 lbs., and 25 lbs. Finest quality French BUTTER, in 1lb. bottles.
California Family STORES, all descriptions.
Muntz's Yellow METAL SHEATHING, assorted sizes. Brown SHEATHING FELT and BOILER FELT. Hubbuck's Assorted PAINTS and OIL. Crane's Lubricating OIL. Peacock's Composition PAINT. TALLOW. White Brothers' PORTLAND CEMENT.
FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY.
T. and D. Henry's CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 5.
Best Russian ROPE, all sizes.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
978 Hongkong, 26th June, 1876.

R. CURSETJEE AND CO., BAKERY AND BOMBAY STORE,
Beg to inform the Public of Hongkong that they have always on hand, of the Best Quality and at Moderate Prices, all kinds of BREAD, BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, and BOMBAY STORES.

| | $ c. | | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plum Wedding Cake, per lb. | 0 90 | Macaronis, per doz. | 1 00 |
| Plum Cake, per lb. | 0 70 | Currant, per doz. | 1 00 |
| Seed Cake, per lb. | 0 45 | Sponge, per doz. | 0 50 |
| Almond Cake, per lb. | 0 70 | Buns, per doz. | 1 00 |
| | | Mince Pies, per doz. | 2 00 |

40, CENTRAL MARKET, AND 13, WING ON STREET.
1193 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

FOR SALE.

GRAND PIANO, PIANINOS, HARMONIUMS,
System—Kapp's Patent.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Sole Agents.
927 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

FOR SALE,

IN one or more lots, Spacious Granite-built GODOWNS, on the Praya, Wanchi, and a Block of 16 HOUSES.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1169 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

R. S. PINTO,
The Organist of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, begs to announce that he gives instruction to Beginners in Music, Singing, Piano, Violin, Violoncello, Flute, Cornet-à-Pistons, &c. Great Pains taken with Children. Pianos properly tuned. Music transposed and plainly copied. Balls and Picnics attended.
Address, care of Italian Mission House, Pottinger Street; or, J. M. GUEDES, Jun., Esq., Auctioneer, Queen's Road. [tf 1109

## Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, on MONDAY, 21st August, 1876, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1876, and the Report of the Directors.
By Order of the Board,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
14d 1254 Hongkong, 8th August, 1876.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 21st inst., both days included.
By Order,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
14d 1255 Hongkong, 8th August, 1876.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of the Amount of Business contributed for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1876, on or before the 31st inst., on which date the accounts will be closed.
By Order of the Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
23d 1256 Hongkong, 8th August, 1876.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of $125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Acting Chief Manager.
tf 1313 Hongkong, 16th August, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE the honour to inform the Public that I have REMOVED my LITHOGRAPHIC, AUTHOGRAPHIC, and CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING and ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 17, Wyndham Street, to No. 31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite Messrs. Sayle & Co., and next door to W. H. Brereton, Esq., Solicitor.
E. GRELIER.
1m 1293 Hongkong, 9th August, 1876.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of QUONG HING WO, Deceased.
In the Goods of A-SAY, Deceased.
In the Goods of CHONG A-TONG, Deceased.
In the Goods of LOU AP, Deceased.
In the Goods of JOHN HOWARD, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, Section 3, an Order has been made by FRANCIS SNOWDEN, Esquire, Judge of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estates to SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, 1876, on or before which date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division.
All Persons indebted to the said Estates are requested to make immediate payment to
F. S. HUFFAM,
7d 1294] Official Administrator.

NOTICE.

LESSEES of Lots on British Settlement of Shameen, Canton, are hereby requested to pay the amounts due on their several lots as Annual Ground Rent into H.M. Consulate on or before the 4th September, 1876.
All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next will be liable to be re-entered upon by H.M.'s Government.
By Order,
CHRISTOPHER THOS. GARDNER,
H.M. Acting Vice-Consul.
H.M. Consulate,
Canton, 8th August, 1876. [263 1273

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1205 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT (20%) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. DOLAN for 13 years.
All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.
MACBWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [ly 1145 July 20

## Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1325 Hongkong, 19th August, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship
"NORDEN,"
Captain Jensen, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1324 Hongkong

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work,) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c. at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents —

MACAO .....Mr. L. A. de Grença.
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NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
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CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
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NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
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YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant* Office.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
SOURABAYA.....Mr. F. Ange, Clemence Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON .....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant's Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37 Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 19TH, 1876.

THE proclamation of the Foochow Magistrate on infanticide, published in another column, would seem to furnish proof of the prevalence of that lamentable practice in the province of Fohkien. It was formerly believed by foreigners—and to a certain extent is so still—that the Chinese are in the habit of habitually destroying their female children; but it has been pretty clearly established in later years that the practice is by no means general, and, save in times of scarcity, is rather exceptional than otherwise. That the Chinese have a strong preference for male children is well known, but that they systematically destroy their female offspring is strongly denied by those who have had the best opportunities of judging. The *Foochow Herald* is of opinion that the proclamation is the result of one of those sudden virtuous impulses so characteristic of Chinese officials, and is really a piece of parade not called for by the circumstances. This is exceedingly probable, but it is to be hoped that if there have been many cases of infanticide in the district recently, the admonition will be heeded by the people. The crime is one of the most disgraceful to humanity, and calculated to brutalise and lower the people who are addicted to it. The proclamation and the document following it are certainly curious productions, quaintly worded and abounding in the conceits common to Chinese official announcements. Fearing, apparently, that the terrors of the law may not be sufficient to deter people from the crime of infanticide, that mythical personage, the Lord of the Bloody Pond, is made to menace them in addition with misfortunes through life and a terrible fate hereafter. The Chinese are so superstitious that the prospect held out before them in this strange document is, in all probability, far more likely to influence them than the fear of the seventy blows with the bamboo and banishment for a year and a-half provided by the Code of the Board of Punishments.

JAPAN is in a transition state. Her new-born progress is too rapid for some, too slow for others. The reactionists are endeavouring, with might and main to hold back the country, and, if possible, to secure a return to old modes of thoughts, old habits, and old customs. The party of Progress, on the other hand, are keenly alive to the abuses which still remain as a heritage from the ancient system, and which they desire, with feverish eagerness, to get rid of. The Government—itself the outcome of the Revolution, and the friend of advancement—has been compelled to apply the check string to these rather hasty reformers, and the result has been a conflict between the Press and the Authorities, which is still going on. There can be no doubt of the great influence the Press is exerting upon the people. Of a naturally acquisitive turn of mind, the natives in almost every town and village receive their morning paper, and eagerly scan its contents. The opinions there promulgated furnish food for daily thought, and in time become fixed ideas and principles. The Government cannot reach the people in the same way, and if it continues to endeavour to stifle free expression, an antagonism to the constitution is sure to spring up, and there is no saying where it might end. The Press laws have undoubtedly been harshly and severely interpreted and set in motion, and a spirit of opposition to them has been roused in consequence, which will prove difficult to subdue. In vain are fines and imprisonments inflicted on contumacious editors, in vain are the offending journals temporarily suspended; they are resolved to maintain the right of free discussion, and gladly pay the penalty. It is pleasant to suffer in the presence of an applauding public, especially when the sentence is only a term of imprisonment, and the excitement caused by the risk incurred gives a zest to the expression of opinion on forbidden topics. The native scribes, therefore, are untiring in their energy, and some of them, more daring than the rest, do not scruple to talk in a most treasonous fashion. Not long since one writer openly advocated secret assassination as a means of getting rid of obnoxious officials or of terrifying the Government into harmony with the popular will. This sort of writing is worthy of the strongest censure, and no right-minded individual would have any sympathy for a newspaper that allowed its columns to be made the vehicle of such sinister suggestions, whatever fate it might meet with at the hands of the justly incensed Government.

A very different policy has been propounded in the *Somo Zasshi*, in a recent issue, when writing on the duty of a patriot, though it is foolish enough. This writer, after declaring that acquiescence in unjust laws and connivance at the mal-administration of government is sure to entail misery and suffering on posterity, and therefore involves disregard of the laws of Heaven, proceeds to ask what is to be done. An appeal to the sword he points out, usually brings great destruction and carnage, and a civil war may end in disastrous consequences. Revolutions too frequently have their rise in the ambition of a few individuals, and culminate at last in the substitution of one form of tyranny for another. What, then, is the best course? The writer in the *Somo* evidently believes he has found it in martyrdom. "It has," he says, "its origin in the hatred of oppression, the love of liberty and of country. It is little heard or seen, and yet it has a great influence over the minds of men. If any innocent man meets his death through the acts of tyrannical rulers or corrupt officials, the people are deeply affected by the incident; and the love of liberty and hatred of oppression become inflamed within them. Men are led to say, 'I also am willing to undergo death for the good of my countrymen, and, be officials never so bad, they are still human beings and are capable of certain good feeling. And if they see a succession of men becoming martyrs for a great cause, they will become ashamed of their evil deeds and corrupt motives.' Thus martyrdom causes not the destruction of multitudes of lives or property, it involves the lives of the actors and of them alone; and hence it is this and nothing else that men should encounter for the sake of their country." Persecution has undoubtedly done a great deal to forward causes it was intended to put down, even when they have been bad ones. And the persecution of the native Press in Japan has served to render it more popular and powerful. But if the journalists are all going to avowedly turn martyr there is one weapon the Government will be able to wield yet, much more effective than restriction and fine, namely, indifference. If it is wise, it will speedily alter its policy toward the Press, and allow full liberty of discussion, only taking notice of libel or treason. Another revolution in Japan at the present time would be a calamity, and might end in determined reaction. The present Government, whatever its faults or shortcomings, at least has the welfare of the country at heart, and it is to be hoped that eager reformers will not press too urgently for changes which cannot be wrought in a hurry without entailing awkward consequences on those who inaugurate them.

The Agent of the M. M. Co. has been informed that the steamer *Meikong* left Saigon for Hongkong yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

Information is reported to have been received by Chinese merchants here to the effect that His Excellency Li Hung-chang has, after all, gone to Chefoo to meet and confer with Sir Thomas Wade.

Three Chinese in Tsukiji, Japan, have recently been arrested for having sold or brought opium. Two of them were sentenced to be fined *yen* 2.25. This slight penalty only was inflicted as the culprits have aged parents depending on them. The other Chinese was condemned to hard labour for ninety days.—*Japan Gazette.*

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of the Hon. Hussey Crespigny Vivian, now her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bucharest, to be her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. It is also announced that Lieutenant Percy Sanderson has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Galatz.

Dr. E. D. Dickson, physician to the British Embassy at Constantinople, has furnished to the *British Medical Journal* a detailed report of the death of Sultan Abdul Aziz. The purport of the document is to establish the fact that the late Sultan died by his own hand. Dr. Dickson has no doubt whatever on the subject.

## SUPREME COURT.

*August 18th.*

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

IMPUDENT THEFT.

Wong Aping was charged by the acting Attorney-General (Mr. Russell) with stealing, on the 21st July, a mat bag containing 97 taels 2 mace, the property of the master of the Woh Lee hardware shop. The jury were Messrs. E. Liley, J. M. Emanuel, J. F. da Roza, Jas. Keating, F. J. Barros, J. M. Hanlon, and C. Heermann.

The Attorney-General said the facts of the case were few and simple. About seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st July the shroff or accountant of the Woh Lee shop had weighed out a bag of silver to the amount stated in the indictment and he placed it on the counter close to the scale where he had just weighed it. The shop is situated at the angle of two streets and has two entrances. Very shortly after the silver had been weighed two men came in by one door and two by the other. There were three people in the shop. The men had made their bargains for the various articles they wanted, and simultaneously they were all paying the shopman. One of them commenced to count his cash on the floor and the shopman was stooping down to see he counted it correctly. Some one came in at the time, reached the bag of silver, and at the same moment put in its place another bag full of cash. The bag contained about $130. Prisoner was making away when he was arrested by one of the shopmen who had observed him substituting the bag of cash.

Evidence was given in accordance with this statement.

The Attorney-General stated that several cases of this kind had occurred lately.

Prisoner said he went into the shop to buy a lock. The man who took the silver escaped, and the people in the shop then charged him.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and prisoner was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The bag of silver was returned to the owner and the bag of cash was forfeited to the crown.

BURGLARY.

Chan Asz, Ng Akwong, Chu Asin, and Lam Asing, coolies, were charge on two counts with burglary and receiving stolen goods.

The Attorney-General said the prisoners were charged with burglary, in that they broke into the house of Chun Sin Ting, a shroff employed at the Harbour-Master's Office, on the night of the 24th July last, and stole therefrom boxes containing clothing, jewelry, and other things. The evidence was purely circumstantial. The house No. 12, Battery-road, was inhabited by Chan Sin Ting, his wife, and family. The upper part of the house where they resided was closed by doors, which were barred at eight o'clock, and the lower part of the house, which gives access to the upper portion, was closed by the people living in that part. About two o'clock Cho Asam, wife of Chan Sin Ting was awoke by the noise of the breaking of boxes. She immediately got up, made a noise, and struck a light. She then saw the door was standing open, and discovered that three wooden boxes had been removed. The cook, who slept in the sitting-room, on hearing the noise rushed into the street and gave an alarm. Several policemen who were near on their beats went into the house and made a search. On the top of the houses adjoining they found the boxes, some broken open and ransacked, and a quantity of the property carried off. The constables saw in the compound behind the house a bamboo, which did not belong to anyone about the place, and the theory of the prosecution was that the burglars got up and escaped by that bamboo, going along the roofs of the houses. A constable found he was able to get into the upper room of No. 22, which was very near No. 12, and wh ch was uninhabited. A Chinese constable accompanied by a European constable went down the stairs of that house, and found the door at the foot closed and locked, but they also found that some of the boarding at the side of the stair had been broken off. They were able to go through that hole and they found there a number of coolies. On the upper unoccupied floor of this house they had found a number of shoes, which led them to think they were on the track of the robbers. One of the men was breathing heavily, and the constable laid hold of him. Another constable went into a corner of the cook-house and seized another coolie who was crouching there. On examining the men's feet the constables found they were covered with sand, and the second prisoner was distinctly seen by a constable to drop a red handkerchief, which proved to be the property of Chun Sin Ting, and which was in one of the boxes when the people retired to bed. The first prisoner was seen to drop a piece of paper by two constables, which would also be proved to be the property of the shroff; it was in the handwriting of his servant and was locked up in one of the boxes in the bedroom of his wife on the night of the 24th. These men were found in this place, the property was found on them, and the legal presumption is that the person in possession of stolen property is the thief. Whether the jury found the prisoners had broken into or out of this house or not, there was evidence that they were in possession of this property which was proved to have been stolen.

Evidence having been called, his Lordship said there appeared to be no case against the third and fourth prisoners, and the Attorney-General withdrew the charge against them.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence as against the first and second prisoners, the jury found the first guilty on the first count and the second on the second count. Sentence was deferred.

The sessions were then adjourned until Monday. The piracy case will be taken on Tuesday, and Mr. Handley, at the request of the court, undertakes the defence.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE

*18th August.*

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

FIGHTING.

Cheung Aling and Cheung Ahing, chair coolies, charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in the public street, were fined 50 cents each.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

Mr. P. Barros, godown-keeper to the Messageries Maritimes, charged a dirty looking coolie named Wong Akwai, with stealing a fowl which was running about the yard at East Point.

Evidence was given by Cheong Ayin, a coolie, and Cheong Asing, watchman.

The prisoner said the charge was false. He did not know why they made the false charge, excepting that they had had a quarrel together. If he were sent to gaol and died there, they would all be safe, but if he left the gaol alive he would do something to them.

For this impudence he was told he would have to find security. For stealing the fowl he was sentenced to four months' hard labour, and to be exposed in the stocks for two hours at the scene of the offence; and was ordered to find security in two sureties of $25 each to keep the peace for twelve months more.

A LIGHT FINGERED HAWKER.

Mr. J. W. Croker, foreman engineer at the Novelty Iron Works, charged Chan Akai, a hawker, with stealing from the works a large brass boiler tube. The case was proved, and the prisoner, who denied the charge, was sent to six weeks' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chan Afuk, a coolie, charged with the unlawful possession of ten yards new matting, was fined 10 shillings, in default 14 days' hard labour.

ASSAULT.

Wong Afu, a house coolie, summoned his master, Mr. F. Forrice, for assaulting him.

The complainant said he was called upstairs at 9 p.m. on the 16th by the defendant, and without saying anything defendant immediately struck him several blows on the face, blacking his eye, and causing his nose to bleed.

The defendant said he was suffering from toothache at the time and wanted the complainant. He rang the bell twice, but the complainant did not come. He was in a position where he could see the complainant, who was standing at the foot of the stairs. He called him, and complainant then came up in a violent manner and said, "What do you want with me?" and, making use of a Chinese disgusting expression, further asked him if he wanted to strike him.

The defendant was fined 25 cents.

SERIOUS OFFENCE.

The European constable No. 7 and the Chinese servant, committed for trial on a charge of unnatural offence, on Tuesday, were sent back to the Police Court to-day.

They were sentenced to six months' hard labour each.

## MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

*18th August.*

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.

THE "JEDDAH."

Joseph L. Clark, master of the British steamship *Jeddah*, charged Wau Aloo, a fireman, with absenting himself from his ship from the 8th instant to the 13th inclusive.

The prosecutor said the prisoner was on the articles. On the 8th he told him he would give him his discharge on condition that he paid the fine incurred by seven who had deserted. When he got to the shipping office prisoner refused, and he ordered him on board of his ship. Prisoner did not go on board, nor has he been on board since the 8th instant.

The prisoner denied the charge, and said he was not ordered to go back to his duty. Another man was shipped in his place on the 9th instant.

The prosecutor said he shipped nine firemen on the 9th, but he had not shipped any man to take the prisoner's place as serang at $20 per month.

John Keeler, employed at the Shipping Office of the Sailors' Home, said he was present on the 8th, and heard the captain order the prisoner on board to his duty.

The prisoner said that Mr. J. Keeler was not present when he was at the office. He had nothing to do with paying other men's fines.

The Magistrate told him that for refusing to go to his duty for the last ten days he was liable to forfeit two days' pay for the first day and six days' pay for each day for the remainder of time, making fifty-six days. He would, however, order him to forfeit twenty nine days' pay, and order him on board to his duty.

## THE CITY HALL.

The following is the report to be submitted to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders in and Subscribers to the City Hall, to be held at three p.m. on Saturday, the 26th inst:—

The last Annual Meeting was held on the 25th August, 1875.

COMMITTEE.

During the past year Baron von Overbeck has resigned his place on the Committee, which now consists of—The Hon. W. Keswick (Chairman), Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. H. Lowcock, Hon. C. C. Smith; Messrs. J. F. Cordes, D. Rattonjee, W. H. Forbes, and F. D. Sassoon. Of these, the Hon. C. C. Smith and Mr. W. H. Forbes are now absent from the Colony. The vacancy caused by Baron von Overbeck's resignation will have to be filled by election.

STATE OF THE BUILDING.

At the last annual meeting it was decided to hold half-yearly surveys, and the reports made by the architect, Mr. G. R. Alford, show, it is gratifying to note, a more favourable state of affairs as regards the ravages of the white ants than might have been anticipated. Far less insects were found in the basement at the survey completed on the 12th ulto. than on any previous occasion. The Museum pillars were in no worse condition than at the date of the last annual meeting. In the Library the extreme S. E. pillar was found to have been freshly attacked, and in the Ball-room a large nest was found lodged near the South Dining-room wall, an alan beneath one of the doors. The state of the Theatre on the other hand was, as compared with its condition last year, most satisfactory. Every precaution has been taken to extirpate, or at all events check, the ravages of these destructive insects, and careful half-yearly surveys will, your Committee believe, enable the building to stand for some years without extensive internal repairs.

In the Autumn of last year the exterior of the building was colour-washed throughout, the venetians, doors, &c., being varnished and the dining-room and ante-chambers repainted. Under the head of minor repairs a considerable sum has also been expended, the vibration caused by the use of the ball-room suite doubtless affecting the plaster work. Happily no violent typhoon has occurred during the period under notice to swell the list of expenses, as, even without such extraordinary damages, the necessary repairs form a sufficiently heavy item of expenditure.

THE THEATRE.

The apprehensions at one time entertained of a settlement of the Eastern Wall of the Theatre have proved unfounded, and the portion of the building is in good order in all respects, with the exception of the painted ceiling, upon which changes of temperature are beginning to tell. It will, however, last for a few months more without renovation. An economy in gas has been effected by shutting off the centre sunlight burners, sufficient light being given by the star burners surrounding it. As regards income, the Theatre has yielded less than in some former years, partly owing to the absence of Amateur Theatricals during the past Winter season, and partly owing to the fact that your sub-Committee found it absolutely necessary to lower the tariff to meet the altered circumstances of foreign residence in the Colony, affecting as that does the rates which travelling companies are willing to pay.

THE LIBRARY.

The number of readers during the past year has been 2,233, or 122 in excess of the year 1874-75. Thirty-seven volumes have been presented during the year and sixty-one (consisting of 20 years' files of the London *Times*) have been placed in the loan department. The donors and lenders have been Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., G. Nye, Esq., Baron von Overbeck, The Rt. Rev. Bishop Raimondi, L. Thevenin, Esq., J. E. Squier, Esq., and E. Cassumbhoy, Esq. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Burdon has also placed in the Library one of the Hebrew manuscripts (a Codex of the Pentateuch) brought from the Jewish Colony at Kai-fung-fu. The privilege accorded to residents of known position to consult works at their own houses under stringent guarantees against loss has been largely availed of, and several forthcoming works on Chinese matters have been materially aided in this manner.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the Proprietors of the *China Mail*, *Daily Press*, and *Government Gazette*, for free copies of those journals supplied to the Library, and for other favours to this department; while Messrs. Noronha & Co. and Messrs. De Souza & Co. have most kindly printed many necessary documents gratuitously.

THE MUSEUM.

The progress made by this part of the institution during the past year is most satisfactory, and the nucleus of what will doubtless become in time a most interesting collection may be regarded as fully formed. At the beginning of the current year the Curator, having represented the importance of engaging Chinese interest in the collection, was empowered to incur a moderate outlay for advertising and purely necessary fittings, so as to pay for the services of a native taxidermist, if it could be clearly shown that such expenses would be covered by outside subscription and would in no case fall upon the general fund of the building. In pursuance of this permission, a sum of about $450 (a large portion of which was for advertising freely in the Chinese papers) was spent, with the result that a subscription of some $3,000 has been raised by the native community as a Museum Fund. If to this be added the fact that since the 1st February last (prior to which no account of visitors was taken) 12,194 Europeans and 76,272 Chinese have visited the Museum, a gratifying evidence has, in the opinion of your Committee, been afforded that the end for which the collection was commenced is been attained.

The gift and loan Collections of Miscellaneous articles now number 348 objects of more or less interest, the following residents &c., having contributed during the year:—Lieut. Davis, R.N., O. V. Creagh, Esq., J. B. Coughtrie, Esq., Col. Pang Yuk (Mil. Mandarin at Kowloon), P. A. da Costa, Esq., Capt. R. More, J. M. Price, Esq., J. M. Armstrong, Esq., F. Shuraffaly, Esq., Mr. L. Ayau, J. F. Shuster, Esq., M. S. Tounoby, Esq., Mr. Ho Tsung Chi, C. Webb, Esq., H. L. Dennys, Esq., D. Gillies, Esq., Captain Cairns, D. S. Hearyman, Esq., Capt. Hutchinson, T. Arnold, Esq., D. R. Crawford, Esq., Messrs. Kruse & Co., Messrs. Sayle & Co., Hon. J. Bramston, and A. F. Sampson, Esq. It is however in the departments of Natural History that the most striking progress has been made. The collection of Mammals is still very poor, only 18 objects being recorded under this head; but that of Aves has assumed most satisfactory proportions, to much so that there is no further case room in which to place about half of some 60 now in the hands of the mounter, and additional accommodation in this respect has become an absolute necessity. The beginning of a good collection of insects has been made, as also of a collection of ophidia, the serpent tribe being well represented in Hongkong. Similar progress has been made in collections of minerals and shells.

The special thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. J. P. Martin, Curator of the R. A. Society's Museum at Shanghai, for the very efficient aid which he has afforded in various ways, as also to Mr. C. Ford, Superintendant of Government Gardens, Dr. R. Mowll, R.N., Mr. F. S. Head, Mr. R. Borowski, and Mr. J. N. Jamieson, who have materially helped the Curator. Most valuable also has been the instruction given to the mounter by Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, to whose kindness the great improvement now visible is mainly due. The donors of objects in the Natural history departments during the year were:—Captain A. G. Carey, C. V. Creagh Esq., R. S. Tounoby, Esq., Dr. Mowle, R.N., F. Kloiuwächter, Esq., A. Levy, Esq., Dr. Dods, Captain More, Captain Ferrier, H. Magnus, Esq., Hon. W. Keswick, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., J. J. Brown, Esq., J. McL. Brown, Esq., J. M. Armstrong, Esq., J. M. Price, Esq., Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, H. Sampson, Esq., J. M. Jamieson, Esq., Mrs. Brunner, E. R. Bellios, Esq., F. S. Head, Esq., H. G. James, Esq., A. Roberts, Esq., Captain Gammell (C.D.), W. Cuthill, Esq., Private C. Connor, Jas. Sinclair, Esq., Private S. Thoms, E. Stainfield, Esq., J. P. Martin, Esq., H. Beveridge, Esq., Capt. Ferrier, R.A., C. dos Remedios, Esq., Hugo Dennys, Esq., T. Arnold, Esq., Capt. Clunchy, J. G. Bearn, Esq., C. S. Barff, Esq., and Lieut. Francis, 28th Regt. It should be mentioned that Mr. Martin forwarded some sixty-four specimens of birds and quadrupeds from Shanghai, besides many insects, as his contribution. Of the former about 50 are in a fit state for mounting.

List of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum from 1st July 1875, to 30th June, 1876 —Library, from July 1875 to June, 1876, 2,233. Museum, from January, 1876 to June, 1876, 76,272.

ACCOUNTS.

The Revenue Account for the year shows a balance in favour of $156.53, but a large portion of the deficit since the opening of the building in 1869 of $857.16, reported at the last annual meeting, still of course remains. The Receipts include a subscription of $1,305 from the European community, while the expenditures include the following items:—Museum $453.02, insurance $700, general repairs including the recoloring and painting, $676.02, and special repairs in consequence of the ravages of the white ant $209.81; making a total of $2,038.85. The balance of expenditure then left is again diminished if it be noted that the gas bills for the year under notice have amounted to $978.85. As no extensive repairs will, it may be hoped, be needed, the Committee trust that the working of the next twelve months will present a more satisfactory result.

W. KESWICK, Chairman.

## FOOCHOW.

A fire, which was fortunately extinguished almost immediately, broke out in the Foreign Settlement on the evening of the 5th instant, in a house near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The building was only partially destroyed.

The Agent of the "Eastern and Australian Mail Steamer Co. has notified the community that, should sufficient inducement offer, one of the Company's steamers will call at Foochow about the middle of next month, to take tea for Australian ports.

The rumoured promotion of Ting Futai to the Viceroyalty of Kiangsu is gaining ground. Shen Pao-chen is spoken of as Li Hung-chang's successor in the Viceroyalty of Chihli. The last named official taking the vacancy caused by Wen-siang's death.

A Chinaman committed suicide near the South gate of the City a few days ago, and the act was rather coolly accomplished:—The man being determined to retire from this mundane scene with becoming dignity and a well-filled stomach, went in the first instance to a neighbouring restaurant, and, after an ample meal and copious libations of samshu, for which he duly paid, retired to one of the out-houses, taking with him a chair upon which he mounted and attaching a rope to one of the rafters deliberately hanged himself.

An accident which was witnessed a few evenings ago on "the hill," leads irresistibly to the conclusion that there is no rule of the road in China. The natives struggle all over the place, interfere with the traffic in crowded thoroughfares, and inconvenience themselves to no small exten Of course, in a country where everything is the reverse of European notions in such matters, it is hardly fair to expect any improvement, but accidents might, we would suggest, be easily avoided by exercising a little forethought and ordinary vigilance.

We understand that immediately after the typhoon of the 31st ultimo H.E. Ting Futai gave orders to the commanders of several provincial gunboats to proceed up and down the coast, with a view to rendering any possible assistance to shipwrecked mariners or vessels in distress. This may, we hope, be taken as an earnest of His Excellency's resolve to give full effect to the new salvage regulations; and in this spirit we have much pleasure in drawing public attention to the fact now chronicled. Chinese officials, as a class, are ever ready with fair promises, but slow in their fulfilment:—men like Ting Futai appear to be more alive to the importance of, at all events, appearing to keep "face."—*Foochow Herald.*

## INFANTICIDE IN CHINA.

The following is the Proclamation of the Foochow Magistrate:—

The wicked practice of female infanticide in the Fuhkien province is the result of an entire loss of conscience.

People who destroy their own flesh and blood commit cruelties which of necessity must bring upon themselves calamity and misery.

If none of the female children are reared and brought up, how is mankind to thrive and flourish?

Girls and boys are equally your children: how can you bear to kill those to whom you have given life?

Not only do people incur the wrath of Heaven, but it is also clear that they transgress the laws of the country.

I am now proceeding to the villages to proclaim this, and strictly to forbid and guard against the evil.

I also give below a copy of the paragraph of the law which deals with infanticide; and bearing the same always in mind, you will have to exhort and warn each other accordingly.

Should anybody infringe the law he will be at once apprehended and punished.

Do not on any account look upon this proclamation as an ordinary affair.

The Code of the Board of Punishment provides the following:—

"Grand parents or parents putting their grand children or children wilfully to death will receive 70 blows with the bamboo and be banished for 1½ year."

Whenever I speak, the law follows my words; let therefore every body obey my orders and desist from walking in the old rut.

Appended is an anonymous warning. Teng, Lord of the Bloody Pond and General of the Five Flowers makes known the following:—

Heaven and Earth rejoice in producing; men are possessed of natural sympathy; Heaven is composed of the male and female principle, and the human race is divided into men and women.

I observe many wicked people of this world who drown female infants just after they have left the mother's womb. I wonder for what reason they treat their own children in this manner? Through their unequalled wickedness they destroy their race.

I strictly prohibit female infanticide, and urge you, men and women, to reform.

Those who are heedless of mending their ways will certainly bring calamity upon themselves.

All men strive to live; has anybody been seen seeking death? Even tigers and wolves do not injure their young ones.

Should in future female infanticide be committed, the mothers of the murdered children will be considered guilty parties. The "Bloody Pond" will be their reward and there they will wail and scream with anguish.

Those who not save children from drowning, although it is in their power, will be punished more severely by one degree. The drowning of one daughter will bring on the loss of one son, or it will cause you to remain without further off-spring, and to meet with an early unnatural death. Your wives will also marry again after your demise—thus rewarding your wrong.

Destitute people, afraid of being unable to bring up their daughters, should either give them away in marriage or have them adopted by others. Where there is grass there is sure to be a drop of dew to water it.

The old sages said:—You mothers, whence did you come? How do you dare to give way to your cruel desires and not abide by Heaven's law? The cause of your poverty is attributable to your perpetrating infanticide. The wrath of Heaven and Earth is kindled and will punish you like this. Although you may bear many daughters you are sure also to be blessed with sons. If you do not commit sin, Heaven is certain to help you. A the saving of one human life will reflect incomparable prosperity upon you, your children and grand children.

Listen, therefore, respectfully to my words, and Heaven will not turn away from you. I make this known in every district, and order all the local spirits as well the kitchen gods not to conceal facts, but whenever there are good deeds done or crimes committed to report accordingly for instantaneous retribution.

Pictures, showing how the virtuous will be praised, and the wicked punished, are appended as a warning.

What will happen to those who either obey or defy my orders is shown in these pictures.—*Foochow Herald.*

## THE EXCITEMENT IN SILK.

The present season bids fair to be the most remarkable, from a commercial point of view, that we have experienced since 1857. Exchange has fallen from 5s. 10d. to 5s. 0½d. in a comparatively few months, and has lately rallied again to 5s. 9½; money is begging on the London market at one to one-and-a-half per cent., while here in Shanghai the banks' treasuries are empty, and forty per cent would be paid willingly if money could only be obtained: and silk has rushed up Tls. 120 per picul during the last week, prices having advanced proportionately at home, and sales of first shipments have been advised by telegraph showing a profit of seven and eight shillings a pound on invoice cost. Such a state of things is almost unprecedented, and, no doubt, those who have reaped the benefit of these extraordinary phenomena are very sincerely to be congratulated. At the same time the prospects of trade are such as to call for an unusual exercise of caution, and we venture to suggest one or two considerations in support of this belief.

Silk is probably one of the most sensitive articles of commerce in the world. Whenever there is any feeling of uncertainty or distrust upon the London change, the silk-market is immediately affected, and consumption very often more or less checked. Now there are several indications of an eventual collapse, and we think it would be unwise to ignore their significance altogether. The present inflation of prices has to a certain extent a speculative origin, and so far must prove temporary. An immediate influence, too, may be expected on the silk piece-goods trade, by the strict economy and retrenchment which have been forced upon all classes through the failure, or at least contraction, of the sources of nearly all incomes. Here we have an obvious and serious danger. Capitalists find with the utmost difficulty employment for their money at a merely nominal interest; while holders of foreign stocks are in many cases ruined. Think of the terrible reverses which have been sustained by owners of Spanish and Turkish bonds—Egyptian, Honduras, and Venezuelan stocks; think, too, of the extreme difficulty which may be experienced in connection with the securities of Russia. Think of the loan upon loan which have been successively taken up by the London capitalists, the name of Russia being looked upon as a synonym for commercial probity. And to what have these big funds been applied? Partly to paying off the interest on previous loans; partly to the construction of war-vessels; partly devoted to making new railways, not as a commercial investment, be it remarked, but simply as military roads. In each instance the idea of profit is out of the question; and now we hear that Russia, having squandered all her money in aggressionary expeditions and preparations for future wars, will most likely be unable to pay the interest due. Look again at the unsatisfactory condition of the iron, coal, and shipbuilding trade. Ironmasters have lost so much money that in lieu of strikes we hear of lock-outs all over England; and the same is true of shipbuilders and colliery-owners. Throwsters and manufacturers are working half-time with half the usual complement of hands. Shareholders and debenture-holders in all the great steamboat and railway companies have to accept smaller dividends. "As an indication of the effect produced upon the railways by the present depressed state of trade," writes a London paper, "we understand that the London and North-western Railway Company have been compelled to work many of their goods-drivers and firemen only four days per week, and pay them proportionately, thus reducing the men's wages about thirty per cent." Besides those whose money is thus invested, we must remember another considerable class, the recipients of fixed Indian pensions and the holders of Indian railway-stock or bonds; these again suffer serious losses, their receipts being curtailed by the depreciation in silver. Add to these facts the wretched wintry spring, the snow in June, and the possibility of a failure in the crops, and it will be confessed that the prospects of the silk-trade, during the last months in the current year are the reverse of rosy.

To come however to the trade itself:—Silk is a article of luxury which, to begin with, must suffer from any contraction of incomes. Higher prices will bring forward supplies from unexpected quarters and more than was estimated from usual sources, and anything like scarcity, with the piece-goods trade in its present condition, cannot be hoped for. For nearly two years the trade has been popularly supposed to be undergoing a process of "fostering by low prices of raw material"—and increased consumption, it was prophesied, would follow diminished cost as certainly as night follows day. The results are a falling off in consumption of raw material during the first five months of 1876 of 12 to 15 per cent, compared with the same periods of 1874 and 1875, and a diminished export of silk piece goods. It is hardly credible that the estimated deficit in supply of raw material can have brought about or is able to maintain an advance of 50 to 60 per cent, in the cost of these without an increased consumption, a healthier state of trade, and a more cheerful future for the possessors of fixed incomes. To speculation then we must turn for the motive power of this extraordinary excitement, and few silk men here are so young to the trade that they cannot remember the disastrous times in 1872-73 when the battle between speculators and consumers was fought out, and what was the result of that unequal contest?—*Celestial Empire.*

## SEBASTOPOL.

Baron Ernouf's recent work on the Caucasus (E. Plon et Cie.) contains an incidental notice of the present condition of Sebastopol, which is not without instructions for persons interested in the material progress of Russia. After twenty years the city is described by travellers as presenting the same aspect of desolation as on the morrow of the last assault. On every side are ruins, gutted houses, dismantled barracks. The streets near the landing pier alone preserve a certain animation. Among those who regret the good old times, no one is more sincere in his lamentations than M. Wetzel, the proprietor of one of the principal hotels in the town, and who before the war catered for the Officers' Club. Every day, as he loves to relate, 250 officers, "all intrepid drinkers of champagne," would sit down to the table-d'hote dinner. Meanwhile M. Wetzel has acquired a cosmopolitan habit of mind, and, according to an expressive French phrase, treats all tourists the only, without distinction of nationality. It must not be supposed, however, that no money has been spent on Sebastopol since the month of September, 1855. Two forts of threatening appearance once more command the entrance of the bay.

## GUILLOTINED BY HIMSELF.

A remarkable instance of suicidal ingenuity occurred on the night of the 20th of June in a boarding-house at Lafayette, Indiana, United States. A man named James Moore, who arrived at the establishment on the morning of the day in question, and expressed his intention of remaining there a week, called at a machine shop in the city and bought a large new broad axe and two iron bars, three inches wide by one inch thick, and sixteen inches long, which he had rivated to the head of the axe. On either side, fastened to these bars, in the shape of a handle to an axe, he had a system of wooden bars eight feet long, the extreme end of which was fastened to the floor of his room by hinges. The axe was raised and held to its nearly perpendicular position by a double cord fastened to the wall. Between the cords stood a candle, arranged so that when it burned down to the cords it would burn them off, and

## RELIGIOUS INDIFFERENTISM IN GERMANY

We (*Catholic Times*) have heretofore pointed out, from various sources, the rapid disintegration of Protestant orthodoxy in Germany. The persecution has served to dissipate any laxity Catholics may have exhibited; but the religion of the majority, open to the wave of free thought, is gradually dissolving. So say statistics, and the intelligence is confirmed by the members of a synod which has just closed its conference. Indifference, especially in the towns, grows with an alarming growth. In the province Brandenburg only 81 per cent. of the children are baptised, the balance being withheld by their parents; while but 58 per cent. of the marriages come within the cognisance of the clergy. Berlin occupies a still worse position. There only 62 per cent. of the children are baptised, and but 25 per cent. of the marriages are celebrated in churches. The proportion of both—especially of the latter—has been diminishing for some years, and no promise of a reaction is even remotely apparent. Reports submitted on this subject confess the inability of the ecclesiastical machinery to cope with the disastrous potency of a press which is essentially non-Christian, and, by consequence, there is a rapid spread of indifference to religious influences. Materialistic views are steadily gathering control over the masses everywhere, and the *cURIES* of the cities have almost ceased to recognise the necessity for a Church or a clergy. The synod sought in council for a remedy, but could not hit on one, and broke up despairing. Bismarck will doubtless be gratified at the situation, for if he repented real religion he would have kept his hands off the Catholic body.

## THE JEWS IN EUROPE.

In the course of an article upon the condition of the Jews in Eastern Europe, the *République Française* quotes some interesting statistics as to their numbers both there and in other countries. From these statistics it appears that Jerusalem does not contain more than eight or nine thousand, and that the Jews are rather more numerous in North Africa than they are in Judea. There are scarcely any Jews in Italy or Spain, and in Great Britain they do not form more than one in a thousand of the inhabitants. In France they are in the proportion of 4 to 1,000 of the whole population, but this comparatively high proportion is due to the fact that the Jews are very numerous in the departments on the German frontier, the Bas Rhine alone containing 20,935. In the annexed provinces of Alsace-Lorraine the Jews number 40 928 out of a total population of a million and a half, while in Switzerland there are only 7,087 Jews to a total population of more than two millions and a half. Germany, including the Polish provinces and Alsace-Lorraine, contains no more than 512,160 Jews; while in Austria they number 1,876,000, or 3.8 per cent. of the whole population. Nearly a third of the Austrian Jews inhabit the province of Galicia, where they form nearly an eighth of the whole population, and where at the rate of increase observed during the last twenty years they will eventually be in an absolute majority. The sixty-three million inhabitants of Russian Europe comprise 1,629,100 Jews, who, until the recent decree authorizing them to reside in any part of the empire, were confined to certain districts in Southern Russia, to Courland, and the ancient provinces, and as the inhabitants of those provinces of Poland. More than a million and a half of the Russian Jews reside in the Polish provinces, and as the inhabitants of those provinces number but 12,113,035, they form more than 11 per cent. of the whole population, out-numbering the Poles, properly so called, by nearly half a million. The Jews are still more numerous proportionally in the kingdom of Poland itself, their being 783,000, or 13 per cent., in a total population of 5,706,000. In 1867, Hamburg contained 18,157 Jews out of a total population of 306,507; Berlin 27,565, out of 699,981; and St. Petersburg only 2,612, out of 539,128; while in Warsaw there were 74,776 Jews in a total population of 222,906. Their numbers have increased since, and they now represent 35.9 per cent. of the whole population.

## AFFAIRS IN SYRIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Beyrout writes:—Politically speaking, Syria has never been so quiet and orderly as at present. The results of the Salonica tragedy have had this good effect—it has opened the eyes of subordinate officials to the consequences of allowing the disorderly part of the population to make capital out of the hitherto *laissez aller* policy which has characterized Government officials. The elders of the people have been warned that they will be held responsible if they do not check at once by their influence any manifestation of bad feeling, and the local rulers have told them plainly they do not intend to suffer for the faults of others. Owing to the existency of this proper understanding among the people, the conduct of the Moslems towards their Christian brethren is marked with great forbearance. Every incipient street disturbance is at once nipped in the bud, and the offenders hurried off to prison. The lenity shown by Moslems and officials, even when provoked by certain hot-headed Christians, has excited my admiration, and sometimes m regret that the latter have not met with a treatment more in accordance with their deserts. All this shows how easy it is to keep the peace when it is understood tha the authorities really mean to act properly in case of necessity. In fact, among Syrians the slightest indication of earnestness on the part of the authorities is sufficient to quell the most turbulent. This healthy state of things is more marked in Damascus, the hotbed of Moslem fanaticism, than anywhere else. About a month ago the public mind was kept in continual excitement and alarm by a diligent spreading of false news causing much uneasiness among both Moslems and Christians, and seeking to produce mutual distrust. This has now suddenly ceased, as no more of these disquieting rumours harass the public mind, and many of these fomenters of discord are expiating their malevolence in prison. A strange state of things happened lately at Jerusalem on the occasion of the rejoicings for the accession of Murad V. No less than a panic seized on the entire population, and lasted about two hours. The issue of cartridges by the chief of the police to his men to be fired off in aid of the public manifestation of joy, and the necessity of sending most of the firelocks to the city gunsmiths for repairs to allow these ancient pieces to withstand so great a strain, gave rise to the report that a massacre of the Christans was ordered, and was to come off next day, Friday, after the midday prayer. This belief gained such ground that the Christians and Jews closed their shops and hurried away to the various convents and hospices of the city, where they barricaded themselves in. The streets presented an extraordinary spectacle. Fathers and mothers with their little ones loaded with such valuables as they could easily carry; the children loaded with their pets in the shape of lambs, dogs, and kittens; all rushing to the security of the convents. The Moslems, seeing this, also took fright, the idea prevailing among them that the Christians were about to massacre them; so with like alacrity they shut up their shops, and sped away to their homes or to places of strength in the city. In a short time the streets became deserted, and everybody waited for the evil hour. By degrees it became apparent that a causeless panic had seized on the multitude, and the authorities, together with some of the elders, repaired to the convents and other places of refuge, and exhorted the people to return to their business and their homes. Shop after shop began to be opened, people again appeared in the streets, and in a few hours the city had assumed its wonted aspect. The power of credulity of the Syrian, no matter of what religion he be, is unequalled in the world. Among the many rumours afloat, believed in by the lower orders of Moslems, were that the French were marching on the city, and that the Abyssinian fleet had arrived at Jaffa. Even now many really believe that a general massacre was ordered by the authorities, and was averted by some unknown cause.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that according to Turkish official figures the forces which can be opposed to the attacks on Turkey are the corps of observation of the Herzegovina in Bosnia, 32,000 men, the army of observation on the Servian frontier, composed of the three army corps at Widdin, Nisch, and Novi-Bazar, 48,517 men; the troops concentrated in Upper Albania, 11,520 men; and 20,000 men of reserve on various points. This makes altogether 112,000 men. There are also stationed 10,000 men at Constantinople, 7,000 at Crete, 7,500 in Macedonia, Epirus, and Thessaly, 17,000 in Syria, 20,000 in Kurdistan, and 10,000 in different garrisons. To these 200,000 men under arms are to be added ten regiments of redifs from Kurdistan and Syria, numbering 30,000 men, and forty-three battalions of redifs of the second category, numbering 15,000 men.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN ROME.

The excavations undertaken at the Esquiline to clear what remains of the nymphæum, designated the Temple of Minerva Medica, have been terminated. The ruins are surrounded with bath-rooms and porticoes of more recent construction. On the south side of the Piazza Dante vestiges have been discovered of a large edifice, having formed a portion of the Lamiani garden, enclosing two large reservoirs for water, and two semicircular rooms, and where were found three fragments of statues, a portion of a column of African marble, and some pieces of sculpture which belong to a group of figures discovered nearly in the same locality in 1874. In the Piazza Vittorio-Emanuele, on the Esquiline, there have been brought to light thirty-one coffers of white stone, containing iron arms and an Etruscan vase of earthenware, ornamented with red figures on a black ground. Near the ancient Villa Casella has been found a cube of amethyst, one inch and a fifth on the side; and in some old cellars at Campo Verano, some amulets in the form of divers animals, two plates of lead with inscriptions, objects in cornelian, and a ring of chalcedony. In the new quarter of the Castro Pretorio, near the road which leads from the Porta San Lorenzo, two mosaic pavements have been discovered, arranged in geometrical figures in chiar'oscuro. In the garden of the Ara Cœli has been found the head of a female, life size, of baked earth, in the Etruscan style, and beautifully modelled, with traces of several colours still apparent. In the Strada Nezionale, the terrace works brought to light a statuette in Greek marble, representing a male figure recumbent and asleep. The head is covered with a *pamula* (hood formerly made of leather), and by the side is an amphora.

The death is announced of William Bailard, aged eighty-four, who was the last survivor but one (Henry Goddard), and in his time one of the best known, of the once famous Bow-street "runners."

At the annual congress of American brewers recently held in Philadelphia, statistics were given showing that in 1873 the production of lager beer was 8,910,823 barrels; in 1874, 8,880,829 barrels; and in 1875, 8,743,744 barrels.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 18th August.

No change in the rate of New Patna to note, which continues at $600, and sales of the day are reported at that figure. New Benares placed at $558½.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per P.M.S.S. Co.'s steamship *City of Peking*, for Yokohama and San Francisco:—

For Yokohama 2,776 bags Sugar, 39 bags Safflower, 195 bars Iron, 121 bales Gunnies, 140 packages Merchandise. For Hiogo 3 bales Safflower. For San Francisco 111 packages Tea, 156 half-chests Tea, 683 bales Gunny Bags, 11,368 bags Rice, 450 bags Sugar, 54 boxes Prepared Opium, 1 case Silks, 36 cases Shellac, 2,3-7 packages Merchandise. For La Libertad 1 case Floss Silks. For Callao 14 boxes Silk, 6 cases Tea, 13 bales Malwa Opium, 3 bales Merchandise. For Chicago 306 half-chests Tea. For New York 157 bales Silk, 389 half-chests Tea, and 18 boxes Tea.

EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ON LONDON.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 4/2½ |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight | 4/2½ |
| Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight | 4/3½ |
| Credits, at 6 months' sight | 4/3½ |
| Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight | 4/3½ to 4/3½ |
| ON HONGKONG, Bank, sight | 248 |
| ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight | 248 |
| ON SHANGHAI— | |
| Bank, sight | 73 |
| Private, 30 days' sight | 75 |

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—6 per cent. premium, ex div.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$650 per share, nominal.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,500 per share, nominal.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 15 per share, nominal.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$200 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$515 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$150 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—17 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 60 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£100.

SALES ON AUGUST 18TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Sharksfins—2 packages, at $76.00, by Kwai Mow to travelling trader.

White Wax—2 pieces, at $67.10, by Shun Obong to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 300 bags, at $7.95, by Shun Obong to travelling trader.

White Sugar—300 bags, at $3.90, by Tuck Mee Hop Kee to local trader.

Almonds—15 bags, at $20.00, by Tuck Mee to travelling trader.

Fungus—10 bags, at $31.00, by Tuck Mee to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar—500 bags, $2.56, by Tuck Mee to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—10 bags, at $8.70, by Kin Foong to travelling trader.

Wood Oil—20 packages, at Tls. 5.9.0.0, by Kin Foong to travelling trader.

Black Peas—500 piculs, at $1.31, by Chun Chong to local trader.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER AND CO.'S REGISTER.)

AUGUST 18TH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer—9 A.M. | 29.963 |
| Barometer—1 P.M. | 29.922 |
| Barometer—4 P.M. | 29.868 |
| Thermometer—9 A.M. | 85 |
| Thermometer—1 P.M. | 86 |
| Thermometer—4 P.M. | 86½ |
| Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) | 80 |
| Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) | 82 |
| Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) | 81 |
| Thermometer—Maximum | 87 |
| Thermometer—Minimum (over night) | 78 |

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

AUGUST 18TH.

| BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. | Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M. | Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M. | Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M. | Amoy. On date at 10 A.M. | Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M. | Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M. | Nagasaki. Previous day at 4 P.M. | Nagasaki. On date at 10 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 29.91 | 29.95 | 29.87 | 29.92 | 30.01 | 30.06 | — | — |
| Ther'ter Attached | 77.5 | 83.0 | — | — | 87.5 | 85.0 | — | — |
| Direction of Wind | ESE | NNE | NE | SE | SE | SE | — | — |
| Force | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| Dry Thermometer | 77.0 | 85.0 | 87.0 | 86.0 | 82.0 | 88.8 | — | — |
| Wet Thermometer | 75.5 | 78.0 | 83.0 | 79.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | — | — |
| Weather | o.c.r. | b.c. | b. | o.c. | b.b. | c.b. | — | — |
| Hours' Rain | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Quantity fallen | sm. | 0.67 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 9 strong, 9 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Dull, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong, March, 1876.

## Vessels Advertised as Loading.

| Destination | Vessel's Name | Captain | At | For Freight Apply to | To be Despatched |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL | Nankin (str.) | E. M. Bruce | Hongkong | Siemssen & Co. | To-morrow, at daylight. |
| Do. Do. | Achilles (str.) | | | Butterfield & Swire | On or about 22nd inst. |
| Do. | Sumatra (str.) | | Hongkong | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Corea | Adams | Hongkong | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Kermalo | Rouillé | Hongkong | Meyer & Co. | On or before 31st inst. |
| HAMBURG | Antipodes | Barnes | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| NEW YORK | Bethany | Beedell | Whampoa | Heard & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Ocean Chief | Cook | Hongkong | Heard & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA | Oceanic (str.) | | Hongkong | O. & O. S. Co. | On 1st prox., at 3 P.M. |
| Do. Do. | Alaska (str.) | | | P. M. S. S. Co. | On 15th prox., at 3 P.M. |
| MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY | James Wilson | Prideaux | Hongkong | Olyphant & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SYDNEY, *viâ* ADELAIDE | Echo | | Hongkong | B. Davies | Quick despatch. |
| SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c. | Iraouaddy (str.) | Gauvain | Hongkong | Messageries Maritimes | To-day, at noon. |
| SINGAPORE | Jeddah (str.) | J. L. Clark | Hongkong | Gee Cheong Hong | On 21st inst., at 4.30 P.M. |
| Do. AND PENANG | Norden (str.) | Jensen | Hongkong | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | On 24th inst., at 3 P.M. |
| Do. BOMBAY, &c. | Siam (str.) | Hazelwood | | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 26th inst., at noon. |
| YOKOHAMA | Sunda (str.) | | | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SHANGHAI | Kashgar (str.) | | | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | Namoa (str.) | Westoby | Hongkong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | On 22nd inst., at noon. |

## For Sale.

MACEWEN, BRICKEL & Co. have for Sale—
PRIME Wiltshire BREAKFAST BACON, in Tins and Canvas.
PRIME AMERICAN HAMS and BACON, in Canvas.
From JOHN MOIR & SON'S and CROSSE & BLACKWELL:—
OX TONGUES, in Jelly and Corned.
PORK, HAM, and VEAL, and GAME PIES, OXFORD, PORK, and CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
Bologna SAUSAGES, PIG'S CHEEKS.
KIPPERED HERRINGS, HERRINGS à la SARDINES. KIPPERED SALMON, TINDON HADDOCKS.
SALMON CUTLETS, in Indian Sauce.
FRIED SOLES. STEWED EELS.
REAL YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
RED HERRINGS.
DRIED COD'FISH, in Tins.
SARDINES, Finest Quality.
PATE DE FOI GRAS.
BRISKET of BEEF, in Tins.
JORDAN ALMONDS. MUSCATEL RAISINS.
TURKEY FIGS. BARCELONA NUTS.
STRAWBERRIES, in Syrup.
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
IMPERIAL FRENCH PLUMS.
Assorted JAMS. ORANGE MARMALADE. Assorted SPICES and ESSENCES. TART FRUITS. CANDIED PEELS, Assorted. PATENT GELATINE.
CHEDDAR CHEESE.
MINCE MEAT. CALF'S FOOT JELLY.
Fine LUCCA OIL. Napaul PEPPER.
MUSHROOM CATSUP. ASSORTED PICKLES.
MACCARONI. VERMICELLI.
ARROWROOT. TAPIOCA. SAGO.
FRESH DANISH BUTTER, in 1lb. and 2lb. Tins. FRESH EAGLE BRAND MILK.
EPPS'S BREAKFAST COCOA.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. AVH and OLD TOM GIN. SACCONE'S SHERRY.
14 Hongkong, 16th August, 1876.

"PRESENT" TEA.

JUST RECEIVED, CUMSHAW MIXTURE, Season 1876, in Ten and Five Catty Boxes.

A TEN CATTY BOX delivered FREE to any address in the United Kingdom, DUTY PAID, for $14.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
14d 1264 Hongkong, 9th August, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$8.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$9.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A few DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH-LOADING GUNS, Price $25 each. Saloon Rifles and Cartridges. French and Smith and Wesson's Revolvers.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
3m 1027 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Dhalmann's Vocabulary contains about 18,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## Business Announcements.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY. It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 73, Great Tower Street, London.
623 240 Feb. 19] MARTELL & Co.

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES, Built of Wood, Iron, or Steel. To meet special requirements.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour. Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 3 inches of water.
Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.
Machinery constructed for Boats built abroad.
YARROW & Co.,
(late YARROW & HENDLEY,) Engineers and Shipbuilders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal. [261 298 March 4th.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY of the STOMACH; HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
521 465] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [8 Ap

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
Eau de Cologne—White Rose—Wood Violet—and Stephanotis. Eau de Cologne—Lavender Water. Prize Medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours. [A181 502—1

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution. Sold in Boxes only.
KEATING'S BON-BONS OR WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, pleasant in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTERNAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Boxes by all Chemists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist. [July 22
36 1161]

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted A NEW LABEL bearing their SIGNATURE, LEA AND PERRINS, which will be placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, after this date, and without which none is genuine.
November, 1874.
*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [591 1419 Sept. 18.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.
Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.
PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
MUSTARD. VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS À LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
*Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.*
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars, and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYOR TO THE QUEEN,
[June 24
966] SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co.,
No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ADELINA AND MARIANNE, Ger. bk., Publ: Wm. Pustan & Co.
ALICE BUCK, Am. ship, Stenimun.—Messageries Maritimes.
AURORA AUSTRALIS, Swedish sch., Sjogren.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
BENEFACTOR, Am. bk., Hayden.—Russell & Co.
CALABAR, Brit. str., Hutchison.—Landstein & Co.
CARISBROOKE, Brit. str., Evans.—Chinese.
CLACHNACUDDIN, British bark, McDonald.—Chinese.
CORBA, Brit. bark, Adams.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
DEUTSCHLAND, Ger. bark, Tiemann.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
GLOUCESTER, British bark, Vincent.—Rozario & Co.
GOLDEN SPUR, Brit. ship, Farrell.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
GUSTAV AND MARIE, Ger. ship, Deose.—Arnhold Karberg & Co.
HOOGLY, Am. ship, Frost.—Tudor Company.
JAMES SHEPHERD, Brit. ship, Madden.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
JEDDAH, Brit. str., Clark.—Chinese.
JOHN C. MUNRO, Brit. bk., Crane.—Meyer & Co.
JUNO, Ger. bark, Diederich.—W. Pustan & Co.
KATE WATERS, Brit. bk., Fowles.—Order.
MECCA, Brit. str., Johnson.—Hop Kee & Co.
NANKIN, British str., Bruce.—Siemssen & Co.
OCEAN, Brit. str., Jaques.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
OCEANIC, British str., Parsell.—P. M. S. S. Co.
ORONIS, Brit. str., Butlin.—Wm. Pustan & Co.
PRESTO, British bark, Leidman.—Chinese.
ROWENA, Brit. brig, Bowden.—Chinese.
RUBICON, Brit. 3-m. sch., Timmson.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
SHOOTING STAR, Siam sh., Hellstrom.—Chinese.
TARTAR, Ger. brig, Kaemena.—Melchers & Co.
TAUNTON, Brit. ship, Clark.—Siemssen & Co.
WASHI, British str., Hunter.—Landstein & Co.

## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL,
Calling at SINGAPORE, &c.
THE Steamship
"NANKIN,"
E. M. Bruce, Master, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at Daylight.
Despatches will close This Afternoon, at 5 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
1318 Hongkong, 19th August, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"JEDDAH."
J. L. Clark, Master, will be despatched as above on MONDAY NEXT, the 21st instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEE CHEONG HONG,
No. 16, Bonham Strand West.
1310 Hongkong, 16th August, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ACHILLES"
will be despatched on or about the 22nd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1285 Hongkong, 14th August, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUNDA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Kashgar* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1876. [1303

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KASHGAR"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1876. [1309

FOR LONDON,
(Calling at a Continental Port en route.)
THE Steamship
"SUMATRA"
will receive immediate despatch as above. The Steamer has room for about 200 Tons of Light Cargo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
1221 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE Al British Bark
"OCEAN CHIEF."
Captain Cook, will load here and at Whampoa for New York.
For Freight, apply to
HEARD & Co.
1315 Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE 3/3 £ 1 1 French Bark
"KERMALO,"
Rouillé, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on or before the 31st instant.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
tf 1307 Hongkong, 15th August, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE Al British Barque
"JAMES WILSON,"
Captain Prideaux, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
1m 1303 Hongkong, 15th August, 1876.

FOR HAMBURG.
THE Al British Bark
"ANTIPODES,"
Barnes, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1292 Hongkong, 14th August, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE Al British Bark
"COREA,"
Captain Adams, will load here as above, and meet with quick despatch.
Through Rate of Freight from Canton for Measurement, Goods 22 5s. per Ton.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 10th August, 1876.

FOR SYDNEY, *viâ* ADELAIDE.
THE Al British Barque
"ECHO"
will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
B. DAVIES,
2, Queen's Road.
1231 Hongkong, 4th August, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE Al British Bark
"BETHANY,"
Captain Beedell, will load here and at Whampoa for New York.
For Freight, apply to
HEARD & Co.
1191 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent,
y 931 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

## Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*IRAOUADDY*," Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 18th August, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1876.

LAST DIRECT STEAMER.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*SIAM*," Captain HASELWOOD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Carg

## Extracts.

### CENTENNIAL HYMN.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Through storm and calm the years have led
Our nation on from stage to stage;
A century's space, until we tread
The threshhold of another age.

We see there, o'er our pathway swept,
A torrent stream of blood and fire;
And thank the ruling power who kept
Our sacred league of States entire.

Oh! checkered train of years, farewell,
With all thy strifes, and hopes, and fears;
But with us let thy memories dwell,
To warn and lead the coming years.

And thou, the new-beginning age,
Warned by the past, and not in vain;
Write on a fairer, whiter page,
The record of thy happier reign.

### THE SHAH'S THRONE-ROOM.

In the Shah's palace of Teheran the grandest and most notable apartment is that in which he receives, on the occasion of a *selaam* or *levee*, the diplomatic body and other persons of distinction, and the throne-room in which he sits, upon rare occasions, in motionless majesty, exposed to the homage of the people. One mounts to the imperial presence by six painfully high steps, and then enters the hall by an open door-way, close to the west end and just beneath a very large picture, which, somewhere about the centre, contains a full length portrait of the Emperor of Austria. Beneath this hangs a landscape and a sea-piece, evidently purchased from some French gallery; the small tin plate bearing the exhibition number of each still remains in the corner. It is at the opposite end of the room that the "Shadow of God" sits on his heels, or stands to receive the envoys of Europe. There, in the centre, may be seen one of the characteristic feats—probably the greatest art-work—of his Majesty's long reign. It is a two-feet globe, covered with jewels from the north pole to the extremity of the tripod in which the gemmed sphere is placed. The story goes that his Majesty bought—more probably accepted, at all events, was in possession of—a heap of jewels for which he could find no immediate purpose. Nothing could add to the lustre of his crown of diamonds, which is surmounted by the largest ruby we have ever seen, including those of her Majesty and the Emperors of Germany and Russia. He had "the Sea of Light," a diamond in size, but little inferior to the British "Mountain of Light." He had coats embroidered with diamonds, with emeralds, with rubies, with pearls, and with garnets; he had jewelled swords and daggers without number—so, possibly, because he had his royal mind turned towards travel, he ordered this globe to be constructed, covered with gems, the overspreading sea to be of emeralds, and the kingdoms of the world distinguished by jewels of different colour. The Englishman notes with pride that England flashes in diamonds; and a Frenchman may share the feeling, for France glitters illustrious as the British Isles, being set out with the same imperial gems. The dominion of the Shah's great neighbour, the brand-new Empress of India, is marked with amethysts, while Africa blazes against the literally emerald sea, a whole continent of rubies. Near the globe, side by side with a French couch worth perhaps a hundred francs, stands the Shah's throne, which of course is arranged for sittings after the manner of the country. It occupies a space almost as large as Mr. Spurgeon's or Mr. Ward Beecher's pulpit, for the occupants of this throne have occasionally had a *kaleon* or *kookah* of wonderful dimensions with them upon the splendid carpet, which is fringed with tens of thousands of pearls. The bolster, upon which the Shah rests his back or arm, is embroidered with pearls. Behind his head is a "sun" all glittering with jewels, supported at the two corners by birds in plumage of the same most costly material. On the other side of the room, grimy with dust, and horribly incongruous, there is a table, the top inlaid with the beautiful work of Florence, and a model of the Arch of Titus, both gifts from his Holiness the infallible Pope. Near these presents, in a recess, and in a very common wooden frame, is a portrait of Havelock, and, not far off, a timepiece with "running water" and a nodding peacock, a gift from the East India Company. The only means of preventing rain or snow from entering this and the other halls of his Majesty's palace is the hanging of large cotton sheets, covering the sides which are open to the weather.—*Mr. Arthur Arnold, in the Contemporary Review.*

### THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF GIPSIES.

One day, four hundred and fifty years ago, or thereabouts, there knocked at the gates of the City of Lüneburg, on the Elbe, as strange a rabble rout as had ever been seen by German burgher. There were three hundred of them, men and women, accompanied by an extraordinary number of children. They were dusky of skin, with jet-black hair and eyes; they were strange garments; they were unwashed and dirty even beyond the the liberal limits tolerated by the cold-water fearing citizens of Lüneburg; they had with them horses, donkeys, and carts; they were led by two men whom they described as Duke and Count. These two alone were dressed in some kind of splendour, and rode richly-caparisoned horses; they were most courteous in manner; they seemed careful to conciliate; they talked among themselves a strange language, and they understood the language of the country. All they asked was permission to camp for a few days outside the gates. All the Lüneburgers turned out to gaze open-mouthed at these pilgrims, while the Duke and Count told the authorities their tale, which was wild and romantic; even had they invented a story to suit their own objects, no other could so well have enlisted the sympathies of a credulous, kindly, uncritical, and soft-hearted folk. Many years before, they explained, while the tears of penitence stood in the eyes of all but the youngest children, they had been a Christian community, living in orthodoxy, and therefore happiness, in a far-off country known as Egypt. The Lüneburgers had heard of Egypt. Crusades had not been out of fashion more than two hundred years, and people still told of dreadful things done in Egypt as well as in the Holy Land. Egypt, indeed, was about as well known to mediæval Europe as it was to the Israelites under the Judges. The strangers came from Egypt. It was the land of the Phœnix. It was not far from the dominions of Prester John. It was the country of the Saracen and the Infidel. They were then a happy Christian flock. To their valley came the Saracens, an execrable race, worshipping Mahound. Yielding, in an evil hour, to the threats and persecutions of their conquerors, they—here they turned their faces and wept aloud—they adjured Christ. But thereafter they had no rest or peace, and a remorse so deep fell upon their souls that they were fain to arise, leave their homes, and journey to Rome in hope of getting reconciliation with the Church. They were graciously received by the Pope, who promised to admit them back into the fold after seven years of penitential wandering. They had letters of credit from King Sigismund—would the Lüneburgers kindly look at them?—granting safe conduct and recommending them to the safe protection of all honest people. The Lüneburg folk were touched at the recital of so much suffering in a cause so good; they granted the request of the strangers. They allowed them to encamp; they watched in curiosity while the black tents were pitched, the naked babies rolled out on the grass, the donkeys tethered, and the brass kettle slung over the newly-kindled fire; then they went home. The next day the strangers visited the town. In the evening a good many things were missed, especially those unconsidered trifles which a housewife may leave about the doorway. Poultry became suddenly scarce; eggs doubled in price; it was rumoured that purses had been lost while their owners gazed at the strangers; cherished cups of silver were not to be found. Could it be that these Christian penitents, these remorseful backsliders, these seekers after holiness, these interesting pilgrims, so gentle of speech, so courteous and humble, were cutpurses and thieves? The next day there remained no longer any doubt about the matter at all, because the gentle strangers were taken in the act, red-handed. While the Lüneburgers took counsel, in their leisurely way, how to meet a case so uncommon, the pilgrims suddenly decamped, leaving nothing after them but the ashes of their fires and the picked bones of the purloined poultry. Then Dogberry called unto him his brother Verges, and they fell to thanking God that they were rid of knaves. This was the first historical appearance of gipsies. It was a curious place to appear in. The mouth of the Elbe is a long way from Egypt, even if you travel by sea, which does not appear to have been the case; and a journey on land not only would have been infinitely more fatiguing, but would, one would think, have led to some notice on the road before reaching Lüneburg. There, however, the gipsies certainly were first heard of, and henceforth history has plenty to say about their doings.—*Temple Bar.*

### HARRIET MARTINEAU'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The epitomised autobiography which Miss Martineau deposited with the *Daily News*, to be published immediately after her death, and which appeared in that journal on the 29th ult., is a true literary curiosity. We have always maintained that cultivated persons, in this conscious age of ours, are less under delusions about themselves and their own capacities than it is the fashion with satirists to assume. . . .

Here, for instance, was a middle-aged woman of fifty-three, who had for ten years resided almost in solitude in the Lake country, who was visited mainly by worshippers, who had, for a woman, considerably literary and political success, and who was by no means of the very first order of intellect. She was a nervous woman, too, who all her life had mistaken a weak heart and a liability to nervous exhaustion for imminent heart-disease—a temperament perhaps the most unfavourable of all to true self-knowledge. Yet she sits down and writes a newspaper biography of herself and her work, so coldly judicial, so severely passionless, so harsh, indeed, in some respects, that had it not been her own work, the editor of the *Daily News* would have been charged with a mocking hardness for giving it publicity so soon after her death. He would hardly have ventured to write of her efforts at fiction the sentence we have italicised:—"None of her novels or tales have, or ever had, in the eyes of good judges or in her own, any character of permanence. The artistic aim and qualifications were absent; she had no power of dramatic construction; neither the poetic inspiration on the one hand nor the critical cultivation on the other, without which no work of the imagination can be worthy to live. Two or three of her 'Political Economy Tales' are, perhaps, her best achievement in fiction,—*her doctrine furnishing the plot which she was unable to create*, and the brevity of space duly restricting the indulgence in detail which injured her longer narratives, and at last warned her to leave off writing them. It was fortunate for her that her own condemnation anticipated that of the public. To the end of her life she subject to solicitations to write more novels and more tales, but she for the most part remained steady in her refusal. Her three volumes of 'Forest and Game-Law Tales' and a few stories in *Household Words*, written at the express and earnest request of Mr. Dickens, and with little satisfaction to herself, are her latest efforts in that direction." That is a perfectly just judgment, with these exceptions, that Miss Martineau had some faculty of suggesting, though none of analysing character; and that she had a strange, almost inexplicable power of touching, in most prosaic and unimaginative fashion the springs of pathos and pity. Reading some of her poor-law stories is like standing by the death bed of a hungry woman, and leaves a sensation almost of physical pain. She had not, however, the artistic touch, and her fictions, though they did good work in their time, will all moulder away forgotten in ancient libraries.

That a writer should despise some division of his writing is, however, no infrequent phenomenon. Defoe never dreamed that he was to live for ever through "Robinson Crusoe," and many a statesman has hoped, like Richelieu, to survive by his wretched poems, but Miss Martineau judged all her work with the same coldly unfavourable eye. She says of her first book on America, that she was carried away by sympathy with American statesmen, and "the book is not a favourable specimen of Harriet Martineau's writings either in regard to moral or artistic taste. It is full of affectations and preachments, and it marks the highest point of the metaphysical period of her mind." She is equally severe on herself as a historian. Her book, "The History of the Thirty Year's Peace," will live some years, as the only brief and readable collection of the annals of the period, and it brought her much popularity; but she reckons it in her biographical sketch at nearly its true value:—"Without taking the chronicle form, this history could not, from the nature of the case, be cast in the ultimate form of perfected history. All that can be done with contemporary history is to collect and methodise the greatest amount of reliable facts and distinct impressions, to amass sound material for the veritable historian of a future day—so consolidating and vivifying the structure as to do for the future writer precisely that which the lapse of time, and the oblivion which creeps over all transactions, must prevent his doing for himself. This auxiliary usefulness is the aim of Harriet Martineau's history, and she was probably not mistaken in hoping for that much result from her labour." Of the most serious defect of the book, its absurd over-estimate of that showy politician Canning, she was probably unaware, as she was also unaware that her theological writings contributed positively nothing to the stock of ideas in the world. She seems, in her biographical sketch, to make an exception in their favour to an estimate more harshly true, perhaps, than woman ever yet passed upon her own performances and powers:—"Her original power was nothing more than was due to earnestness and intellectual clearness within a certain range. With small imaginative and suggestive powers, and therefore nothing approaching to genius, she could see clearly what she did see, and give a clear expression to what she had to say. In short, she could popularise, while she could neither discover nor invent. She could sympathise in other people's views, and was too facile in doing so; and she could obtain and keep a firm grasp of her own, and moreover, she could make them understand. The function of her life was to do this, and in as far as it was done diligently and honestly, her life was of use, however far its achievements may have fallen short of expectations less moderate than her own."—*Spectator.*

Mr. James Campbell, Arkley House, Barnet, writes that a comet is now visible through a telescope of moderate power. It can be easily found, being so near Jupiter on the night of the 1st of July as to appear between the planet and his third satellite.


## Insurances.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

1139 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

1 Hongkong 1st July, 1867

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co. *Agents*

1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1069 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Established* 1809.

CAPITAL—$2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%)

GILMAN & Co., *Agents*

1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1395 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents,*
*Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods, to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

1363 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports in China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. 866


## HONGKONG MARKETS.

*As Reported by Chinese on the 18th August, 1876.*

### COTTON GOODS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Sheetings, 15 lbs. | per piece | $2.50 a 2.60 |
| American Drills, 30 yards | " | 2.75 a 2.80 |
| 40 " | " | 3.80 a 3.90 |
| Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24 | per 400 lbs. | 84.00 a 101.00 |
| " 28 a 32 | " | 109.00 a 115.00 |
| " 38 a 42 | " | 112.00 a 124.00 |
| Bombay | " | 78.00 a 80.00 |
| Chintz | per piece | $1.30 a 1.35 |
| Dyed Spotted Shirting | " | 2.70 a 2.95 |
| Brocades Do. | " | 3.75 a 3.90 |
| Damask Do. | " | 5.50 a 5.90 |
| English Drills 30 yards | " | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| " 14 lbs. | " | 2.60 a 2.75 |
| " 15 lbs. | " | 2.65 a 2.90 |
| Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. | " | 1.65 a 1.80 |
| " 8 lbs. | " | 1.50 a 1.85 |
| " 8½ lbs. | " | 1.87 a 2.40 |
| " 9 lbs. | " | 2.25 a 2.90 |
| " 10 lbs. | " | 3.15 a 3.50 |
| Grey T-Cloth, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs. | " | 1.35 a 1.45 |
| " 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs. | " | 1.52 a 1.95 |
| " 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO | " | 2.05 a 2.10 |
| " 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL | " | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| " 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX | " | 2.65 a 2.70 |
| Handkerchiefs, Blue | per doz. | 0.60 a 0.70 |
| " Brown | " | 0.60 a 0.75 |
| " Red | " | 0.77 a 0.80 |
| " Light Red | " | 0.77 a 0.78 |
| Jeans, 20 yards | " | 2.30 a 2.42 |
| Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards | per piece | 1.15 a 1.25 |
| " Figured 24 " | " | 2.05 a 2.25 |
| Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs. | " | 2.15 a 2.25 |
| " " 3 lbs. | " | 3.30 a 3.35 |
| Velvets, Black, 22 in. | per yard | 0.20 a 0.21 |
| " Genitian, 22 " | " | 0.17 a 0.18 |
| Velveteens, Black | " | 0.23 a 0.24 |
| " Genitian | " | 0.28 a 0.29 |
| White Shirtings, 54 x 60 reed | per piece | 1.85 a 1.90 |
| 36 x 66 " | " | 2.10 a 2.25 |
| 38 x 80 " | " | 2.55 a 2.90 |
| 600 " | " | 3.75 a 3.80 |
| 7,000 " | " | 3.40 a 3.45 |
| AA | " | 1.75 a 1.80 |
| FF | " | 5.10 a 5.15 |
| MR | " | 5.10 a 5.20 |
| XL | " | 6.15 a 6.20 |
| White Spotted Shirtings | " | 2.50 a 2.65 |
| " Brocades | " | 2.70 a 2.75 |

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, 7 lbs. | per pair | $2.70 a 3.00 |
| " 8 lbs. | " | 3.00 a 3.05 |
| " 9 lbs. | " | 3.70 a 3.80 |
| " 10 lbs. | " | 4.35 a 5.10 |
| " 12 lbs. | " | 6.10 a 6.20 |
| Camlets, 88 | per piece | 16.00 a 16.50 |
| " 83 | " | 17.50 a 18.00 |
| " S | " | 18.00 a 18.50 |
| " BBB | " | 19.00 a 19.50 |
| " AAA | " | 18.00 a 18.50 |
| " LLL | " | 16.00 a 16.50 |
| Cloth, Broad | per yard | 2.18 a 3.00 |
| " Medium | " | 1.04 a 1.20 |
| Long Ells, MM Scarlet | per piece | 9.10 a 9.20 |
| " Assorted | " | 8.95 a 9.00 |
| " HH Scarlet | " | 9.00 a 9.05 |
| " Assorted | " | 8.70 a 8.80 |
| " H Scarlet | " | 9.10 a 9.20 |
| " Assorted | " | 8.85 a 8.90 |
| Lustres, Figure | " | 5.05 a 5.10 |
| Lasting, DD | " | 14.50 a 15.00 |
| Orleans, Plain | " | 5.00 a 5.50 |
| Spanish Stripes | per yard | 0.80 a 0.81 |

### METALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, Nail Rod | per picul | 2.90 a 3.10 |
| " Hoop | " | 3.55 a 3.60 |
| " Bar | " | 2.90 a 2.95 |
| " Wire | " | 3.75 a 3.80 |
| Lead | " | 7.70 a 7.80 |
| Pigs, W.B. | " | 7.50 a 7.80 |
| " Lead, LB | " | 7.50 a 7.60 |
| Quicksilver, English | per tub | 74.00 a — |
| " American | " | 71.00 a — |
| Steel, English | per picul | 4.00 a 4.10 |
| " Swedish | " | 5.00 a 5.05 |
| Sheathing Metal | per picul | 24.00 a 28.00 |
| Spelter | " | 3.20 a 3.25 |
| Tin, Malacca | per picul | 24.00 a 24.50 |
| " Plates | per box | 6.40 a 6.60 |

### PRODUCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Almonds | per picul | 19.00 a 20.00 |
| Alum, 1st quality | " | 1.60 a 1.70 |
| " 2nd | " | 1.50 a 1.65 |
| Bark, Sian | " | 0.83 a 1.10 |
| " Camphor | " | 14.00 a 16.00 |
| Beche de Mer | " | 30.00 a 65.00 |
| Bees Wax, Japan, White | " | 9.10 a 9.25 |
| " " Yellow | " | 44.00 a 23.00 |
| " Hankow, White | " | 63.00 a 70.00 |
| Birds' Nests, 1st quality | per pel. | $2,200 a 4,000 |
| " 2nd " | " | 650 a 800 |
| " 3rd " | " | 100 a 260 |
| Brimstone | " | 2.90 a 2.95 |
| Buffalo's Hide, Manila | " | 19.00 a 15.50 |
| Camphor, packed | " | 14.50 a 15.00 |
| " Barous, clean | " | 4,800 a 5,000 |
| " Refined | " | 2,600 a 3,200 |
| Cardamoms, Superior | " | 145.00 a 150.00 |
| " Inferior | " | 35.00 a 38.00 |
| Cloves | " | 35.00 a 36.00 |
| Coals, Afloat | per ton | — |
| " English steam | " | 10.00 a 11.00 |
| " Sydney | " | 8.00 a — |
| Coffee | per picul | 22.20 a 24.50 |
| Copper Sheathing, Japan | " | 28.00 a 29.00 |
| " Red, " | " | 24.50 a — |
| " Nails | " | 23.50 a 23.80 |
| Cotton, Shanghai | " | 16.50 a 17.00 |
| " Bombay | " | 12.50 a 15.00 |
| " Shantung | " | 17.50 a 18.00 |
| " Ningpo | " | 17.00 a 17.50 |
| " Tientsin | " | 17.00 a 17.50 |
| " Tungchow | " | 17.00 a 17.50 |
| " Calcutta | " | 13.00 a 15.50 |
| Cotton Seeds, Saigon | " | 5.00 a 5.05 |
| " Siam | " | 4.70 a 4.80 |
| Cow's Hide | " | 8.80 a 9.75 |
| Cuttlefish, Japan | " | 38.50 a 53.50 |
| " " without bones | " | 17.00 a 14.50 |
| " Chinchow | " | 31.50 a 24.00 |
| Cutch | " | 5.80 a 6.10 |
| Dates, Black | " | 4.40 a 4.70 |
| " Red | " | 4.05 a 4.20 |
| Dried Lily Flowers | " | 5.20 a 5.80 |
| Elephant's Teeth, 4 & 5 pieces | " | 250 a 300 |
| " 7 & 8 " | " | 200 a 220 |
| Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs. | " | 1.25 a 1.40 |
| " American per barrel of 100 lbs. | " | 2.90 a 3.00 |
| " " " of 200 lbs. | " | 6.10 a 6.35 |
| Fungus | " | 30.50 a 31.00 |
| Glues | " | 0.00 a 0.05 |
| Ginseng, American, 1st quality | " | 290.00 a 300.00 |
| " 2nd " | " | 160.00 a 170.00 |
| Hams, Ordinary | Tls. | 11.00 a 13.50 |
| " Superior | Tls. | 21.50 a 23.00 |
| Hemp, Hankow | " | 16.50 a 19.00 |
| " Sian | " | 10.60 a 11.00 |
| Isinglass, Japan | " | 80.00 a 45.00 |
| Melon Seeds, 1st quality | " | 5.70 a 5.80 |
| " 2nd " | " | 5.30 a 5.40 |
| Mushrooms | " | 47.00 a 68.00 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam large | " | 11.00 a 12.50 |
| " " middle | " | 7.50 a 8.50 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam small | per picul | $5.80 a 6.20 |
| Peas, White | " | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| " Green | " | 2.60 a 2.75 |
| " Black | " | 1.75 a 1.80 |
| " Yellow | " | 2.90 a 2.22 |
| " Green Beans | " | 2.30 a 2.32 |
| Pearl Barley | " | 6.60 a 7.00 |
| Potatoes, Flour | " | Tls. 1.35 a 2.10 |
| Putchuck | " | 13.00 a 14.70 |
| Rhinoceros Horn | " | 2,600 a 3,000 |
| " " Mother | " | 2,000 a 2,400 |
| Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 | " | 2.45 a 2.60 |
| " " 2 | " | 2.20 a 2.25 |
| " Siam, white | " | 1.45 a 1.55 |
| " " mill cleaned | " | 1.35 a 1.45 |
| " Manila | " | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| " Singapore | " | 1.88 a 1.91 |
| " Saigon | " | 1.69 a 1.74 |
| " Arracan | " | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| " Rangoon | " | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| Saltpetre | " | 6.80 a 6.10 |
| Seaweed, Green | " | 2.70 a 2.80 |
| " Cut | " | 4.80 a 4.70 |
| Sesamum, White | " | 5.20 a 5.50 |
| " Black | " | 3.20 a 3.75 |
| Sharkfins | " | 35.00 a 60.00 |
| Shellfish, Japan | " | 25.00 a 33.00 |
| " California | " | 14.00 a 14.50 |
| Stockfish | " | 5.00 a 5.50 |
| Straits Produce, &c.— | | |
| Rattans, Straits | per picul | 4.35 a 5.00 |
| " Banjar | " | 4.25 a 4.50 |
| Pepper, White | " | 14.00 a 14.50 |
| " Black | " | 8.20 a 8.10 |
| Betel Nut | " | 2.35 a 2.80 |
| Sandal Wood, Malabar | " | 3.20 a 3.75 |
| " South Seas | " | 13.00 a 14.50 |
| Sapan Wood, Manila | " | 1.80 a 2.00 |
| " Siam | " | 2.25 a 2.50 |
| Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3 | " | 5.20 a 5.45 |
| " Dark Brown | " | 4.70 a 5.00 |
| " West Coast, Dark Brown | " | — — |
| " Manila, Dry White | " | 5.45 a 5.60 |
| " Candy | " | 8.10 a 8.25 |
| " Foochow | " | 8.90 a 9.30 |
| Vermicelli, Tientsin | " | 8.10 a 8.70 |
| Walnuts | " | 4.50 a 4.90 |
| Wheat, Tientsin | " | 1.65 a 1.70 |
| " California | " | 2.00 a 2.05 |
| Wood Oil | " | Tls. 5.9.0 a 5.9.5.0 |
| Pea " | " | 6.1.5.0 a 6.2.0.0 |
| Tea | " | $9.25 a 9.55 |
| Window Glass | per box | 3.30 a 3.40 |

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

| Vessels. | Date of Arrival. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HONGKONG.** | | | | | | |
| STEAMERS. | | | | | | |
| Calabar | June 19 | Hutchison | Brit. str | 1268 | Landstein & Co | |
| Carisbrooke | Aug. 5 | John Evans | Brit. str | 960 | Soon Cheong | |
| Fame | — | | Brit. str | 116 | H. K. & W. Dk. Co | Tug Flying |
| Fyen | Aug. 3 | Torm | Dan. str | 909 | Sooy Sing | Saigon |
| Ishang † | — | D. Martin | Brit. str | 700 | Butterfield & Swire | |
| Iraouaddy | Aug. 16 | Gauvain | Brit. str | 2440 | Messageries Maritimes | Saigon, &c. |
| Jeddah | July 22 | J. L. Clark | Brit. str | 994 | Yee Chong | Singapore |
| Kinshan ‡ | — | T. Benning | Brit. str | 1050 | H.C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Kin-Kiang ‡ | — | A. Benning | Brit. str | 1061 | H.C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Mecca | Aug. 7 | Johnson | Brit. str | 687 | Hop Kee | Cooktown |
| Menzaleh | Aug. 15 | Pasqualini | Fren. str | 1008 | Messageries Maritimes | Yokohama |
| Nankin | Aug. 15 | A. M. Bruce | Brit. str | 1830 | Siemssen & Co | London |
| Namoa | Aug. 18 | G. Westoby | Brit. str | 862 | D. Lapraik & Co | East Coast |
| Nordien | Aug. 9 | N. Jensen | Dan. str | 778 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Singapore |
| Oceanic | Aug. 15 | H. Parnell | Brit. str | 2349 | P. M. S. S. Co | Y'hama, &c. |
| Ocean | Aug. 3 | Jacques | Brit. str | 271 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Foochow |
| Orchis | July 26 | Butlin | Brit. str | 113 | Wm. Pustan & Co | |
| Pardo | Aug. 17 | R. T. Power | Brit. str | 763 | Melchers & Co | |
| Rajah | Aug. 8 | Hansen | Brit. str | 358 | Hop Hing | |
| J. Jeejeebhoy ‡ | — | N. Hawkins | Brit. str | 184 | Kwok Acheong | |
| Sumatra | Aug. 4 | Lonham | Brit. str | 1800 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | London |
| Thales | June 3 | Chas. Coles | Brit. str | 820 | D. Lapraik & Co | |
| Washi | Aug. 11 | A. Hunter | Brit. str | 265 | Landstein & Co | Haiphong |
| White Cloud § | — | Moreton | Brit. str | 652 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Yot-sai § | — | D. Browne | Brit. str | 180 | Kwok Acheong | — |
| Yottung | June 9 | | Brit. str | 233 | Kwok Acheong | Laid up |
| SAILING VESSELS. | | | | | | |
| A. & Marianne | July 28 | C. N. Dahl | Ger. bk | 300 | Wm. Pustan & Co | |
| Alex. McNeil | June 19 | Pettine | Amr. sh | 1122 | Rosenfeld & Co | |
| Alice Buck | Aug. 9 | Steinman | Amr. bk | 1425 | Messageries Maritimes | |
| Alva | June 21 | F. A. Souza | Port. sh | 670 | Brandao & Co | |
| Anna Dorothea | June 3 | Schutt | Ger. bk | 330 | Wm. Pustan & Co | |
| Antipodes | July 25 | Barnes | Brit. bk | 352 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | Hamburg |
| A. Australis | July 28 | Sjogreen | Swe. sch | 228 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | Foochow |
| Balgownie | Aug. 11 | Brown | Brit. bk | 337 | Order | |
| Beethoven | July 10 | R. Haje | Ger. bk | 340 | Melchers & Co | |
| Benefactor | July 11 | G. C. Hayden | Amr. bk | 596 | Russell & Co | |
| C. Maureau | Aug. 15 | Quatresous | Fren. bk | 363 | Landstein & Co | Melbourne |
| Chong Soon | April 20 | Cheng Sang | Siam. sch | 200 | Chinese | Newchwang |
| Cingalee | June 18 | D. Anton | Brit. bk | 339 | Rozario & Co | Melbourne |
| Clachnacuddin | Aug. 16 | McDonald | Brit. bk | 737 | Chinese | |
| Coeran | Aug. 17 | Miller | Ger. bk | 250 | Wm. Pustan & Co | |
| Corea | Aug. 2 | Adams | Brit. bk | 585 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | London |
| Deutschland | July 19 | Tiemann | Ger. bk | 269 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | Tientsin |
| Echo | July 27 | Tozer | Brit. bk | 389 | B. Davies | Sydney |
| Ed. Cressier | July 28 | Fauquet | Fren. bk | 300 | Landstein & Co | Takao |
| Eunice | Aug. 15 | Vincett | Brit. sch | 256 | Adamson, Bell & Co | Foochow |
| Ferdinand | Aug. 18 | Watergaard | Ger. bk | 400 | Melchers & Co | |
| Flodden | July 27 | Murdoch | Brit. bk | 337 | Chinese | |
| Gloucester | Aug. 9 | Vincent | Brit. bk | 526 | Rozario & Co | |
| Golden Spur | Aug. 16 | Farrell | Brit. sh | 653 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Gustav & Marie | July 31 | P. Doose | Ger. sh | 352 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | Haiphong |
| Importer | Aug. 1 | Sherburne | Amr. sh | 1270 | Master | |
| Hoogly | Aug. 8 | W. Frost | Amr. sh | 1188 | Tudor Co | |
| J. Shepherd | Aug. 5 | W. Madden | Brit. sh | 849 | Vogel Hagedorn & Co | Cuba |
| James Wilson | Aug. 2 | Prideaux | Brit. bk | 326 | Olyphant & Co | Melbourne |
| Japan | June 28 | Walter | Ger. sch | 270 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Jedo | July 7 | Ligtermoet | Dut. sh | 860 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Joaq. y Anna | May 27 | W. Man | Amr. sch | 40 | P. C. Holcomb | |
| Joseph Haydn | Aug. 15 | E. Kruse | Ger. bk | 809 | Melchers & Co | |
| J. Sverdrup | Aug. 12 | Petersen | Nor. bg | 182 | Rozario & Co | |
| J. C. Munro | July 7 | Joss Crane | Brit. bk | 612 | Meyer & Co | |
| Juno | Aug. 15 | Diederich | Ger. bk | 517 | Wm. Pustan & Co | |
| Kate Waters | July 6 | F. Fowles | Brit. bk | 580 | Rozario & Co | |
| Kermalo | Aug. 3 | Rouillo | Fren. bk | 257 | Meyer & Co | London |
| K. Gustaf | Aug. 17 | Edlund | Swed. bk | 343 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | |
| Krung Thep | June 25 | Dähnsen | Siam. bk | 488 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Lucky | July 25 | Michelsen | Siam. bk | 424 | Chinese | Chefoo |
| M. Heydorn II | Aug. 13 | Mahlmann | Ger. bk | 285 | Wm. Pustan & Co | |
| Montego | June 28 | Griffiths | Brit. bk | 316 | Russell & Co | New York |
| N. Constante | Aug. 17 | Uriarte | Span. bk | 202 | Romedios & Co | |
| Oceanic | Aug. 18 | Breckwoldt | Ger. sch | 329 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Ocean Chief | Aug. 4 | Geo. Cook | Brit. bk | 355 | Heard & Co | New York |
| Paradies | Aug. 16 | W. Thore | Ger. bk | 347 | Siemssen & Co | |
| P. Fitzpatrick | June 17 |